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COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

Basil Gilbert

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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Department of Public Health,

Oldham,

October, 1970.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Borough Council,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the borough for the year 1969.

As recommended in the Maud and Mallaby reports, a radical re-appraisal was made of the council's committee structure and the organisation of the various corporation departments. The Health Committee was dissolved after the final meeting on May 1st, 1969, and reconstituted as the Health and Welfare Committee, the members of this committee also constituting the Children Committee. It is interesting to note that the Health Committee first appeared, as the Sanitary Committee, in 1873 and that the adverse conditions of the "health yard" at Rhodes Bank was recorded in the first agenda as well as in the last—such is progress!

An officers' management group was formulated with the Town Clerk as chief executive officer. The Medical Officer of Health was designated co-ordinator of the Health, Welfare and Children's Departments. With the accommodation of the Welfare Services Department in the same building as the Health Department, it was found possible to reorganise some of the administrative sections to serve both departments with consequent savings in staff. Further desirable amalgamations had to be deferred because of the impending legislation following the Seebohm report and the eventual appointment of a Director of Social Services under the Social Services Act will inevitably result in further change.

The objective of providing the widest and most effective range of services within the financial constraints prevailing at the time, should not be lost sight of, and it must be remembered that whoever controls the social services, members and officers alike, are serving the corporation as a complete entity in the interests and benefit of the public. Interdepartmental rivalries have no place in this scheme of things and should be neither encouraged nor countenanced.

At long last, work commenced on the erection of our first Health Centre and also on the new day nursery to replace Overens Street Nursery which is awaiting demolition. Advantage was taken under the second phase of the Urban Programme to make provision for the day care of children under the age of five who were in special need of such facilities. A survey was carried out by the health visitors to determine the areas of most need and subsequently proposals were submitted which are described in detail in the body of this report.

During the summer, the authority was requested to provide facilities in a patient's home to enable the hospital authorities to provide him with a kidney machine. He was then travelling some distance to a Manchester hospital where he spent up to three nights a week on the machine. It was felt that it would be more satisfactory if he could have a machine at home and it might then be possible for him to return to work. The request received speedy and sympathetic approval by your council and the necessary adaptations were carried out at a cost of some £600. Unfortunately to relate, the patient died from other causes, a short time after the installation of the machine.

During the year, the Hester Adrian Research Centre was established at Manchester University, and money raised by the residents of Oldham was used to establish a research fellowship. Research is now being undertaken at the Haven Lane Junior Training Centre into planned programmed learning procedures for mentally handicapped children.

Most of the larger areas of bad housing in the town have now been dealt with and the bulk of those remaining are scattered throughout the borough, the sites not being very amenable to redevelopment. These factors, coupled with the perennial problem of finance, have resulted in the pace at which unfit properties has been represented in recent years slowing down considerably. Needless to say, any house in a severe state of disrepair or decay is represented forthwith if that is the action required. Work is now pressing ahead for the adoption of improvement areas and several parts of the town should prove very suitable for this treatment.

In April, the Department of Employment and Productivity invited the Domestic Help Service to furnish a stand at the "Jobs for Women" Convention held in Oldham. A number of new recruits to the service was obtained from this convention which was the first of its type to be held in the North West. Arising out of this convention, an industrial relations discussion group was formed and this department is represented by the domestic help organiser.

The Midwifery Service was equipped with two way radio at the start of the year and after the expected initial teething troubles has worked very well indeed. During the day, the midwives can contact their supervisor or a senior midwife directly (and vice versa) and at night and other periods when the main building is closed, calls are routed via the ambulance depot. Apart from savings in midwives' travelling times, emergencies can be dealt with far more promptly and the midwife has the added security of being in immediate contact with outside help.

The illegitimacy rate continued its seemingly inevitable climb from 14.45% in 1968 to 15.24% in 1969. What is even more disturbing is the rising incidence of V.D., 495 Oldham cases seen at local clinics, the highest figure, with the exception of 1967, for many years. The main increase was in cases of gonorrhoea, the number of patients with syphilis remaining fairly static. Gonorrhoea is an index of promiscuity. Symptoms may be initially slight in the female and treatment may not be sought until after she has infected several males who in turn may pass it on to other partners before symptoms fully develop. The importance of accurate contact tracing in breaking this vicious circle cannot be too highly emphasised. There is little doubt that permissiveness is the major epidemic of our time. Trendy theories of deprivation and correction of children in early life leading to maladjustment later, have a lot to answer for and the over compensation resulting from these too lax attitudes is largely responsible for the undisciplined behaviour and unbridled desire for sensation seen in a not insignificant proportion of today's youth—and some adults. Certain of the mass media aggravate the situation by extolling the virtues of permissiveness and earnest debates between well known personalities, who if they have a field of expert knowledge, it certainly isn't preventive medicine, only further imply that permissiveness is the "in thing". Suffice it to say that I have no more right to pontificate than anyone else and this is only my personal opinion.

A small increase in cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary T.B. is reflected in the statistics. Most of the new cases occur in the immigrant population, particularly those of Pakistani origin. The majority are x-rayed on arrival in the borough and it must be emphasised that they are usually clear at that time, but a hostile climate, poor housing conditions, different dietary habits and work patterns leave them particularly susceptible to this insidious infection. Fortunately, cases and contacts are usually very co-operative and enable us to keep control of the situation.

The work of the School Health Service was somewhat impeded by staff shortage during the year.

Dr. Circuitt retired in August, 1969, owing to ill health after twenty-eight years devoted service to the department and is indeed a great loss to us. We wish her a happy retirement in better health than she enjoyed in recent months. Dr. West and Dr. Isaacs also left full time employment in the department. This depletion resulted in the routine inspection programme being incomplete at the year's end. In spite of this over 3,000 routine medical inspections were carried out. Another severe loss to the department was Mr. Sherliker, our audiologist and head of the special school for the deaf. It has been found impossible to fully replace his specialised knowledge and dedication. We wish him well in his new appointment. Miss Lambert, our remaining speech therapist also left to take up another appointment during the year. Sweep tests of hearing for school entrants continued but because of Mr. Sherliker's departure, the programme for junior school children had to be curtailed. Specially trained Health Visitors are now helping to fill the gap.

Probably the most important function of the School Health Service is the ascertainment of handicapped pupils and advice to the local education authority on their correct placement. Certainly the most important highlight for many years, was the opening in April of the Park Dean Special School which caters for physically handicapped, delicate, partially sighted and partially hearing children. On opening this establishment, all the former individual schools catering for the handicaps were closed and many of them will not be missed—only from the environmental factor and not from the teaching point of view, the same dedicated and talented staff being transferred to the new school. The facilities at Park Dean are of course incomparably better and one feature is a hydrotherapy pool with the service of a full time physiotherapist. Dental and medical clinic facilities are also available.

Again it is my pleasant duty to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to all who help in the smooth running of this department and with out whose co-operation we could exist only with difficulty, members and officers of Oldham Corporation; teachers, voluntary societies, hospital authorities, general practitioners and of course my own loyal staff, professional and administrative alike. My particular thanks must go to Dr. Starkie and Dr. Dransfield for the extra work thrown on them by the shortage of full time medical officers and to those part time medical officers without whose assistance we couldn't function.

Your obedient servant,

BASIL GILBERT.

Medical Officer of Health

and Principal School Medical Officer

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(from May, 1969)

Chairman:

Alderman E. Rothwell, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman F. Baxter, J.P.

The Mayor:

Alderman J. Warrener

Councillor Joan Bannister

Councillor C. Bardsley

Councillor E. Brierley, J.P.

Councillor J. Briggs

Councillor A. Gartside

Councillor E. Heginbotham

Councillor N. Lutener

Councillor A. J. Markham

Non-Council Members:

M. Strang, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.

Miss J. Evans, M.B. B.Chir.,
F.R.C.S., D.Obst., M.R.C.O.G.

STAFF

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

Basil Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer:

John Starkie, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officers:

Edna Circuit, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 28.8.69)

James H. Dransfield, M.A. (Oxon), L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.G.P.

Vijayan Ratnaraj Isaacs, M.B., B.S. (to 31.1.69)

Medical Officers (Sessional):

Joyce Cooper, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Anna M. Edward, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

Liselott Schreiber, M.D.

Joan Wilkinson, M.B., Ch.B.

Leslie M. Fenton, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.I.H.

Samuel L. Royce, M.B., Ch.B.

Surendra Kumar Mehra, M.B., B.S.

Kulbhushan A. Gulati (from 15.9.69)

Vijayan Ratnaraj Isaacs, M.B., B.S. (from 1.2.70)

Muriel Coates, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.G.P., D.P.H., D.M.R.T., D.I.H.
(from 23.6.69)

Margaret West, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (from 1.1.69)

Chief Dental Officer:

James Fenton, L.D.S.

Senior Dental Officer:

J. H. Woolley, L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

A. J. Bradbury, B.D.S. (to 13.7.69)

Mrs. G. Lawley, B.D.S. (to 17.1.69)

Mrs. F. Higham, B.D.S. (from 27.1.69)

Orthodontic Specialist:

J. Lancashire, B.D.S., L.D.S., D.Orth., R.C.S. (Part-time)

Honorary Consultant Medical Officer of Health:

J. T. Chalmers Keddie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Consultants:

F. A. L. da Cunha, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.O.G.	<i>Obstetrician</i>
D. Hilson, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.P.(E), M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H.,	<i>Paediatrician</i>
D. M. Joshi, M.R.C.P.,	<i>Geriatrician</i>
J. N. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., F.R.C.S.	<i>Aural Surgeon</i>
G. Mason-Walshaw, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A., D.A. ...	<i>Anaesthetist</i>
F. Janus, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>
Dr. N. Berlyne, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(E), D.P.M.	<i>Psychiatrist</i>
Dr. S. Levine, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(E), D.P.M.	<i>Psychiatrist</i>

Chief Chiropodist:

David Russell, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.

Chiropodist:

Mr. J. R. Prince, S.R.Ch.

Part-time Chiropodists:

Mrs. J. Cribb

Mrs. M. Hopper (to 30.4.69)

Mrs. E. A. Bennett (from 17.6.69)

Mr. J. E. Ives (from 16.5.69)

Mrs. B. Lord (from 3.11.69)

Public Analyst:

G. H. Baker, F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Dennis Eckersley

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

Norman F. Harvey

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector:

Fred Rushworth

Senior Specialist Public Health Inspectors:

A. Naylor

N. Lees

J. Edmunds

E. Elford

D. Gaskin

L. E. Larrad

G. Booth (from 22.9.69)

Meat Inspector:

D. Makin (to 18.5.69)

Public Health Inspectors:

R. Fallows
 J. McKenna
 S. Johnson
 D. Lyden (from 12.12.69)
 M. Slater (from 7.7.69)

Technical Assistants:

H. Cheetham
 H. Waters
 J. Robinson
 R. J. Loades
 D. Leyden

Lay Administrative Officer:

T. P. McKniff

Ambulance Officer:

E. G. Crapper

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

Donald Cheetham

Acting Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

Edward Hall, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:

D. Stansfield, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.N.M.S.
 A. Blood, S.R.N., R.M.N.
 Mrs. G. Whitehead, Cert. in Social Work
 R. Croston, R.M.N.

Psychologist:

Mrs. J. Ward, B.A. (Hons.)

Supervisor of Training Centres:

Miss A. H. Lord, Dip. Nat. Assoc. Mental Health

Senior Instructor, Industrial Centres:

K. Thompson

Superintendent Health Visitor/Superintendent School Nurse:

Miss C. Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor/Deputy Superintendent School Nurse:

Miss M. Switzer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. H. Emmott

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. V. Saville (to 15.9.69)

Mrs. J. Butterworth (from 1.9.69)

Geriatric Health Visitor

Mrs. N. M. Walker

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Mrs. M. Taylor (from 1.10.69)

Mrs. M. Hewitt (from 1.10.69)

Miss C. Barry

Miss C. O. Oji (from 8.9.69)

*Mrs. C. Smith

Mrs. J. Skimming

*Mrs. C. Hilton

Mrs. A. Fairfoull

Miss B. McKenna

Mrs. S. Seddon

Mrs. P. T. Kennedy

*Mrs. P. Lewis (from 1.12.69)

Mrs. M. A. Wilson (from 8.9.69)

* Part-time

School Nurses:

Mrs. C. D'Arcy

*Mrs. H. Eglin

Mrs. H. Manuel

*Mrs. V. F. McCann

*Mrs. K. E. Lees

* Part-time

Public Health Nurses—Health Visiting Service:

Mrs. M. Street (to 8.9.69)

Mrs. M. C. Taylor (from 8.9.69)

Mrs. M. Kehoe (to 15.9.69)

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Doolan

Mrs. A. Clarke

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss D. M. Mathews, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., D.N.

Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss D. Coupe, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Municipal Midwives:

*Miss J. Carr	*Mrs. E. C. McMahon
*Mrs. A. E. Riley	*Miss J. M. Cocker
*Mrs. M. J. Sweeney	Mrs. B. Edwards
Miss M. S. Wong (to 5.7.69)	Mrs. I. Fitton
*Mrs. M. Kirwen	Mrs. M. Wood
*Mrs. E. Lawton	*Mrs. R. Worswick
*Mrs. N. Bailey	Mrs. K. A. Malone
Mrs. M. Barras (from 1.1.69)	Mrs. M. Browne (from 18.8.69)

Public Health Nurses—Midwives Service (Part-time)

Mrs. F. Taylor (to 31.10.69)	Mrs. B. Hitchmough
Mrs. B. Heap	Mrs. J. Heap

Part-time Midwives:

Mrs. E. Brooksbank	Mrs. J. Thomas
Mrs. M. Jones (to 7.7.69)	*Mrs. M. Barrett
*Mrs. M. W. Dunkerley	Mrs. E. Gartside

Approved Teaching Midwives.Superintendent of District Nursing:*

Mr. F. P. Earnshaw, S.R.N., Q.N.

District Nurses:

Mrs. D. Bridgehouse, Miss D. Clarkson, Miss A. Durrant, Mrs. K. Dyson, Mrs. I. Foley, Mrs. J. Howard (nee Gordon), Mrs. O. M. Knott, Mrs. E. Lutener, Mr. R. Peel, Mr. G. G. Smith, Mrs. M. Smith, Mr. E. L. Taylor, Mrs. J. Tweedale, Mrs. O. Watmough, Mr. J. Wilson, Mrs. R. M. Wood, Mrs. J. Green, Mrs. A. Rideough, Mrs. P. A. Ainsworth, Mrs. I. Mann, Mrs. J. Battye (from 1.7.69), Mr. H. Seymour (from 17.2.69).

Part-time:

Mrs. A. W. D. Wade

Bathing Attendants:

Mrs. A. Darlington (to 31.12.69)	Mrs. G. Harding
Mrs. M. J. Edwards	Mrs. M. Hubball
Mrs. V. Graley (from 29.12.69)	Mrs. J. Howard

Domestic Help Organiser:

Mrs. A. Hadfield

Assistant Domestic Help Organisers:

Mrs. J. Keating
Mrs. N. Iveson
Mrs. A. R. Dunkerley

OLDHAM CREMATORIUM

Medical Referee:

Basil Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Referees:

John Starkie, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

James H. Dransfield, M.A. (Oxon.), L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.G.P.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area in Acres	6,400
Estimated Population Ten Years Ago	17,000
Register County's Estimate of Population (August)	16,200
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre	25.31
Number of Houses in the Township, May December, 1900	4,450
Number of Houses erected in 1900:	
(a) Townships:	
(1) by local authority	121
(2) by other bodies or persons	75
	196
Houses represented by a young wife (first month, 1900)	21,200
Salable Value (Jan. April, 1900)	12,400,000
Total number of persons on census date of 1900	11,100
Number of Marriages	200

VITAL STATISTICS

SECTION I

Vital Statistics

Live Births	
Number (March 1900)	1,400
Rate per 1,000 pop.	27.30
Area comparable	12.20
Legitimate Live Births	
Number (March 1900, female 180)	900
(per cent. of total live births)	64.30
Mortality	
Number Deaths & Burials 1900	74
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillborn	12.70
Total Live and Stillborn	1,474
Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year 1900)	71
Infant Mortality Rate	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	50.67
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births (64)	77.80
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births (33)	21.70
Per-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year per 1,000 total live births (64))	10.81
Early Per-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year per 1,000 total live births) (under 7 days)	15.10
Post-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year per 1,000 total live and stillborn) (281)	20.70

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area in Acres	6,392
Enumerated Population (census 23.4.61)	115,346
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (mid-year) ...	108,280
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre ...	16.94
Number of Houses in the borough, 31st December, 1969 ...	40,458
Number of houses erected in 1969:	
(a) Permanent:	
(i) by local authority	731
(ii) by other bodies or persons	70
	801
Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1969)	£13,229
Rateable Value (1st April, 1969)	£3,426,842
Total number of persons on doctors lists at 31.12.69	111,123
Number of Marriages	859

VITAL STATISTICS

*Mothers and Infants**Live Births*

Number (males 960, females 897)	1,857
Rate per 1,000 population	17.15
Area comparability factor	1.07

Illegitimate Live Births

Number (males 151, females 132)	283
(per cent. of total live births)	15.24

Stillbirths

Number (males 9, females 15)	24
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	12.76

Total Live and Stillbirths 1,881

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) 51

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	27.47
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births (44)	27.96
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births (7)	24.74

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births (34) 18.31

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) (30) 16.15

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) (54) 28.71

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	—

Total Deaths

Number (males 841, females 811)	1,652
Rate per 1,000 population	15.25
Area comparability factor	1.02

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Oldham is situated in the County of Lancaster on the south-western slopes of the Pennines. Its highest point is 1,225 ft., and its lowest 350 ft. above sea level.

Textile spinning and textile engineering have declined as principal industries in the borough, but there are still substantial general engineering and building and civil engineering, vehicle building, distributive trades and clothing industry. Over a number of years numerous light industries have been established and unemployment in the area is still appreciably below the general level in the North West.

Area and Population

The area of the borough is 6,392 acres.

The sixteenth census of the population of England and Wales was taken on the 23rd April, 1961, and in the final report of the Registrar General the population of the County Borough of Oldham on that date is stated to have been 115,346 (55,062 males, 60,284 females).

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population is 108,280 and it is on this figure that the vital statistics are based. This estimate of the population compares with 109,100, for the previous year.

Rateable Value

The Borough Treasurer, Mr. T. M. Groom, has kindly supplied the following information:

The penny rate product for the year ended 31st March, 1969, was £13,229 and the rateable value on the 1st April, 1969, £3,426,842.

Unemployment

I am indebted to Mr. N. A. Cranny, Manager of the Local Employment Exchange for the following report and relevant statistics relating to employment during this year:—

"January 1969, saw a rise in the number of persons out of work when 1.7 per cent of the total working population of 82,000 were registered as unemployed. This figure was lower than that for the North West Region as a whole and the National Average which both stood at 2.6 per cent.

During the early part of the year the numbers unemployed declined, but rose again in August to the January figure. By the end of the year however the percentage had settled at 1.5

It was not until November that any short-time working was experienced in the area and this involved only small numbers of workers. During the Christmas holiday period, however, four local employers closed down for a full week.

The demand for labour continued over the year and was particularly high in respect of female operatives."

OLDHAM, CHADDERTON AND FAILSWORTH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

UNEMPLOYED REGISTERS DURING THE YEAR, 1969

DATE	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED				TEMPORARILY STOPPED TOTALS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
	Men aged 18 & over	Women aged 18 & over	Boys under 18	Girls under 18		
13. 1.69	1,187	171	18	12	18	1.7
10. 2.69	1,186	160	13	14	28	1.7
10. 3.69	1,160	157	12	4	17	1.6
14. 4.69	1,170	179	26	10	20	1.6
12. 5.69	1,025	147	15	7	89	1.5
9. 6.69	1,019	176	16	5	13	1.5
14. 7.69	1,101	195	21	17	7	1.6
11. 8.69	1,131	239	40	20	2	1.7
8. 9.69	998	199	26	16	3	1.5
13.10.69	1,044	203	17	15	8	1.5
10.11.69	1,030	202	18	4	51	1.5
8.12.69	1,050	188	14	6	22	1.5

*Births**Registered**(a) Live Births*

3,529 live births (1,799 males and 1,730 females) occurred in the borough during the year. After adjustment for inward 33, and outward 1,696 transferrable births, the net total of live births registered is 1,857 (960 males and 897 females). The birth rate per thousand of the population is 17.15 which compares with 17.69 for the previous year and 16.3 for England and Wales.

The illegitimate live births numbered 283 (151 males and 132 females), 15.24 per cent of the total live births.

(b) Stillbirths

During the year 43 stillbirths were registered. After being adjusted by outward transfers the number is 24. The stillbirth rate is 12.76 per thousand total live and stillbirths, which compares with 21.8 for the previous year and 13.0 for England and Wales.

Notified

The total number of births notified was 3,560 (3,517 live births and 43 stillbirths). After adjustment for inward 34 and outward 1,718 (1,695 live and 23 still) transferable births the net total of births notified is 1,876.

The discrepancy between notified births and registered births is accounted for by the number of removals which occurred after the birth and before registration.

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered in the borough was 2,242. After adjustment for inward 99 and outward 689 transferable deaths, the net total is 1,652 (841 males and 811 females) 24 more than the total for 1968.

Of the 1,652 deaths 785 (47.5 per cent) occurred in one or other of the following hospitals:—

Oldham and District General Hospital	527
Oldham Royal Infirmary	176
Westhulme Hospital	4
Strinesdale Hospital	22
Dr. Kershaw's Cottage Hospital, Royton	5
Chadderton Hospital	4
Hospitals other than those in the Oldham and District Hospital Group	47

Of the total deaths 1,141 (68.9 per cent) occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+		
B.23 Anaemias	M	1	1		
	F	5	1	1	3		
B.46 Other Diseases of Blood and Blood- Forming Organs ...	M		
	F		
B.46 Mental Disorders ...	M	1	1		
B.24 Meningitis	F	2	1	1		
	M		
	F		
B.46 Other Diseases of Nervous System, Etc.	M	5	3	...	2	...		
	F	5	1	1	3		
B.25 Active Rheumatic Fever ...	M		
	F		
B.26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	M	16	1	1	2	7	3	2		
	F	14	1	1	...	4	5	3		
B.27 Hypertensive Disease .	M	18	5	9	4		
	F	26	3	9	14		
B.28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	213	1	4	29	56	73	50		
	F	150	1	11	17	36	85		
B.29 Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	M	34	1	2	5	11	15		
	F	56	5	13	38		
B.30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	78	1	3	13	30	31		
	F	148	3	...	5	10	42	88		
B.46 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	M	25	2	3	5	15		
	F	43	1	6	5	31		
B.31 Influenza	M	6	1	1	3	1		
	F	5	4	1		
B.32 Pneumonia	M	71	1	7	1	5	5	23	29		
	F	71	1	7	2	2	19	40		
B.33 Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	114	6	30	45	33		
	F	48	2	1	9	12	24		
B.33 Asthma	M	2	1	1		
	F	1	1		
B.46 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System .	M	11	2	2	2	5		
	F	21	1	1	...	1	9	9		
B.34 Peptic Ulcer	M	9	3	5	1		
	F	4	2	2		
B.35 Appendicitis	M		
	F		
B.36 Intestinal Obstruc- tion and Hernia ...	M	2	1	1		
	F	2	2		
B.37 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M		
	F	1	1	...		
B.46 Other Diseases of the Digestive System ...	M	5	1	1	3		
	F	6	1	2	3		
B.38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	5	1	2	2		
	F	6	1	...	1	1	...	2	1		
B.39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	3	2		
B.46 Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	6	1	2	3		
	F	8	2	2	4		
B.40 Abortion	F		
B.41 Other Complication of Pregnancy Childbirth and Puerperium ...	F		
B.46 Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	M		
	F		
B.46 Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System and Connective Tissue ...	M	2	1	...	1	...		
	F	3	3		
B.42 Congenital Anomalies	M	4	4		
	F	5	2	1	...	1	1		
B.43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, and Other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions	M	12	12		
	F	4	4		
B.44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality .	M	6	6		
	F	4	4		
B.45 Symptoms—Ill- Defined Conditions ...	M	1	1		
	F	9	1	8		
BE.47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	6	1	2	...	1	...	2		
	F	4	1	1	1	1	...		
BE.48 All Other Accidents	M	15	3	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	4		
	F	10	1	1	...	3	5		
BE.49 Suicide and Self- Inflicted Injuries ...	M	3	1	...	2		
	F	5	1	2	1	1	...		
BE.50 All Other External Causes	M	2	1	...	1		
	F	3	1	...	1	1	...		

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE

Months	0-1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75-85		85+		Totals		Persons
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	7	5	18	14	29	31	20	36	6	10	85	103	188
February	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	10	2	14	10	25	16	15	36	5	10	74	81	155
March	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	8	3	23	11	23	23	16	26	3	10	79	76	155
April	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	3	16	10	25	18	26	24	6	6	83	64	147
May	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	3	3	11	6	18	8	18	24	1	13	56	58	114
June	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	4	7	5	18	15	16	17	1	9	49	55	104
July	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	8	8	20	13	12	17	4	9	50	52	102
August	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	6	3	14	1	12	18	14	16	1	8	52	51	103
September	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	5	13	8	17	16	12	16	6	4	60	50	110
October	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	6	3	17	7	28	10	14	18	5	13	75	55	130
November	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	2	12	7	23	17	10	21	3	10	58	60	118
December	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	2	2	14	5	26	10	43	32	17	40	7	12	120	106	226
Totals	30	21	1	-	2	2	2	4	7	3	5	7	18	15	78	40	179	97	281	217	190	291	48	114	841	811	1652

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1969.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live & still births)		
						Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England & Wales	16.3	11.9	18	13	23	0.15	0.04	0.19
Birkenhead	17.5	12.4	28	18	34
Burnley	16.15	15.21	17.78	14.34	21.51	1.59	...	1.59
Bury	19.72	12.64	26.45	12.68	29.85
Halifax	17.4	14.8	28	13	25
Liverpool	16.6	12.3	20.1	14.7	25	0.26	...	0.26
Manchester	16.84	12.70	29.01	16.53	32.86
Oldham	17.15	15.25	27.47	12.76	28.71
Preston	17.4	14.0	25	23	36
Rochdale	18.19	14.39	26.64	16.22	28.55
St. Helens	17.7	13.7	19.2	19.4	28.5
Stockport	17.5	13.6	27	13	27
Wallasey	16.4	13.2	20	15	29
Wigan	20.0	13.8	19	17	28

Maternal Mortality

No deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, or to associated causes, were registered during the year.

Stillbirths

The number of stillbirths registered in the borough was 43, after adjustment for outward (23) and inward (4) transferable stillbirths, the net total of stillbirths is 24, of which 4 (16.6 per cent) were illegitimate. The rate per thousand live and stillbirths is 12.76 which compares with 21.8 for 1968 and 13.0 for England and Wales. Details of the 24 stillbirths are as follows:

	Born in Hospital	Born at Home	Born in Mother & Baby Home
Certified by Doctor	23	—	—
Certified by Midwife	—	—	1

*Distribution of Stillbirths Registered by—Place of Birth,
Gestation Period, Sex and Weight of Foetus.*

Place of Birth	Gestation Period in weeks					
	28-30	31-33	34-36	37-39	40 and over	Total
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
<i>Hospital</i>	1 4	1 2	3 3	2 3	2 2	9 14
<i>Mother & Baby Home</i>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1
<i>Home</i>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
<i>Weight at Birth</i>						
1lb. and under	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2lb. and over 1lb.	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2
2.5lb. and over 2lb. ...	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
3lb. and over 2.5lb. ...	1 2	1 -	2 2	- -	- -	4 4
4lb. and over 3lb. ...	- -	- 1	- 1	1 -	- -	1 2
5lb. and over 4lb.	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	1 2
5.5lb. and over 5lb. ...	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	1 2
6lb. and over 5.5lb. ...	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7lb. and over 6lb. ...	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 2
8lb. and over 7lb.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9lb. and over 8lb.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -
Totals	1 4	1 2	3 3	2 3	2 3	9 15

Infant Mortality

There were 76 deaths of infants under one year registered in the borough, after correction for inward (5) and outward (30) transferrable deaths, the net total of infant deaths is 51 (30 males, 21 females) 3 more than the total for the previous year. Of the infant deaths 7 (4 males, 3 females) were those of illegitimate children.

Table I presents an analysis of the mortality by age and cause of death and Table II is a presentation of stillbirths and infant mortality rates with differentials between early neo-natal and total infant mortality rates from 1945.

TABLE I Infant Mortality by Age and Cause of Death					
Age	Male	Female	Total	Weight at Birth	Weight at Death
Under 1 lb.	1	1	2	Under 1 lb.	Under 1 lb.
1 lb. and over 1 lb.	1	1	2	1 lb. and over 1 lb.	1 lb. and over 1 lb.
2 lb. and over 2 lb.	1	1	2	2 lb. and over 2 lb.	2 lb. and over 2 lb.
3 lb. and over 3 lb.	1	1	2	3 lb. and over 3 lb.	3 lb. and over 3 lb.
4 lb. and over 4 lb.	1	1	2	4 lb. and over 4 lb.	4 lb. and over 4 lb.
5 lb. and over 5 lb.	1	1	2	5 lb. and over 5 lb.	5 lb. and over 5 lb.
6 lb. and over 6 lb.	1	1	2	6 lb. and over 6 lb.	6 lb. and over 6 lb.
7 lb. and over 7 lb.	1	1	2	7 lb. and over 7 lb.	7 lb. and over 7 lb.
8 lb. and over 8 lb.	1	1	2	8 lb. and over 8 lb.	8 lb. and over 8 lb.
9 lb. and over 9 lb.	1	1	2	9 lb. and over 9 lb.	9 lb. and over 9 lb.
10 lb. and over 10 lb.	1	1	2	10 lb. and over 10 lb.	10 lb. and over 10 lb.
Totals	10	10	20		

TABLE I
CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY WITH AGES

I. C. No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 day	DAYS						Total under 1 week	WEEKS			Total under 1 month	MONTHS				Total under 1 year
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3		1-2	3-5	6-8	9-12	
009.2	Gastro-enteritis and colitis	1	1	2
480	Viral pneumonia	1	...	1
485	Bronchopneumonia—unspecified	2	2	1	14
486	Pneumonia—unspecified	1
740	Anencephalus	1	1	1
742	Congenital hydrocephalus	1	1	1
745.9	Unspecified anomalies of face and neck	1	1	1
746.9	Unspecified anomalies of heart	1	1	2
756.1	Anomalies of spine	1	1	1
759.9	Multiple congenital anomalies, unspecified	1	1	1
772	Birth injury to brain without mention of cause	2	1	3	2	1	9	9
776.1	Hyaline membrane disease	1	1	1
776.2	Respiratory distress syndrome	1	1	1
776.4	Intra-uterine anoxia	1	1	1
776.9	Asphyxia of newborn unspecified	1	1	1	3	1	4
777	Immaturity, unqualified	8	2	10	10
	Totals	17	5	4	3	1	30	1	1	2	34	6	7	3	1	51

TABLE II
STILLBIRTH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES WITH DIFFERENTIALS
BETWEEN EARLY NEO-NATAL AND TOTAL INFANT MORTALITY RATES FROM 1945-1969

	1945-49	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Stillbirths	26.47	25.33	27.55	18.42	14.98	12.37	13.20	21.8	12.76
Peri-natal mortality	43.02	43.02	42.58	36.39	33.83	25.69	24.38	38.02	28.71
Early Neo-natal mortality	16.90	18.14	15.40	18.31	19.14	13.49	11.32	16.58	16.15
Later Infant mortality (1 week—1 year)	31.08	17.27	11.58	13.56	8.34	14.45	13.38	8.28	11.32
Total Infant mortality	47.98	35.41	26.98	31.87	27.48	27.94	24.70	24.86	27.47

HOSPITAL & SPECIALIST SERVICES

The Hospital and Specialist Services are provided through the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and a Full Consultant Service is available through the City of Manchester Hospital Group.

A Domiciliary Specialist Service has been established by the Board and all practitioners are aware of the services available.

More highly specialised services are available within the Manchester area.

CITY OF MANCHESTER HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

REPORT

I am indebted to Mr. R. W. Warner, Secretary of the City of Manchester Hospital Management Committee, for the details contained in the following report:

SECTION II

Hospital and Specialist Services

The City of Manchester Hospital and District Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the administration of the City of Manchester Hospital and District Hospital. The hospital provides a full range of in-patient services for the City of Manchester and has full out-patient services.

The City of Manchester Hospital and District Hospital has a total staff complement of 1000. There are 400 beds for medical, surgical, obstetric, gynaecological, psychiatric, and other specialities. There is also a full range of specialist services. The hospital provides a full range of in-patient services for the City of Manchester and has full out-patient services. The hospital provides a full range of in-patient services for the City of Manchester and has full out-patient services. The hospital provides a full range of in-patient services for the City of Manchester and has full out-patient services.

There are 2 private beds in the general part of the hospital and 2 for obstetric cases in the Maternity Unit. There are also 6 maternity beds in the Maternity Unit, all of which are in private rooms.

Full out-patient facilities are provided. Facilities are also available for the repair of hearing aids and the issue of replacement batteries.

Surrounding Hospital: The hospital provides accommodation for 10 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest diseases. It is situated in the main north and 2 in separate blocks.

HOSPITAL & SPECIALIST SERVICES

The Hospital and Specialist Services are provided through the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and a full Consultant Service is available through the Oldham Hospital Group.

A Domiciliary Specialist Service has been established by the Board and all practitioners are aware of the facilities available.

More highly specialised services are available within the Manchester area.

OLDHAM AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE GROUP 11

I am indebted to Mr. E. W. Warren, Secretary of the Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee, for the details contained in the following report:—

"The Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the administration of the following hospitals:—

Oldham Royal Infirmary: This is a general hospital of 204 beds with medical, surgical, orthopaedic, ophthalmic, E.N.T. and children's beds. The hospital provides an accident and emergency service for the area and has full out-patient facilities.

Oldham and District General Hospital has a total bed complement of 881. There are 405 beds for medical, surgical, orthopaedic, paediatric, gynaecological, ear, nose and throat, dental and maternity patients, the latter being accommodated in a large Maternity Unit. There is also a modern Premature Baby Unit. Of the remaining 476 beds, 280 are in the Geriatric Unit, and 196 are in the Psychiatric Unit. The Day Care Unit for geriatric patients, which is open Monday to Friday, had an average daily attendance of 46 patients during 1969. The Day Care Unit for psychiatric patients had an average of 29 patients in attendance Monday to Friday.

There are 8 private beds in the general part of the hospital and 1 for obstetric cases in the Maternity Unit. There are also 6 amenity beds in the Maternity Unit, all of which are in single wards.

Full out-patient facilities are provided. Facilities are also available for the repair of hearing aids and the issue of replacement batteries.

Strinesdale Hospital: This hospital provides accommodation for 55 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest diseases—53 being in the main wards and 2 in separate chalets.

Chadderton Hospital: This hospital, which is situated in Chadderton, provides 44 beds for male patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest diseases.

Westhulme Infectious Diseases Hospital: In May, 1969, following a re-organisation of regional services, the dermatology and infectious diseases specialities were transferred from Westhulme to Monsall Hospital. The wards thus vacated have been upgraded and now accommodate 28 long stay cases and 24 pschyco-geriatric cases.

This hospital has now been renamed "Westhulme Hospital".

Dr. Kershaw's Cottage Hospital, Royton: This is a general practitioner hospital situated in Royton and provides accommodation for 20 patients.

Woodfield Maternity Home: A general practitioner maternity home with 20 amenity beds. A charge is made for accommodation at this home and the patient is under the care of her own doctor.

THE HARGREAVES CONVALESCENT HOME

During 1969 the Leeds Regional Hospital Board decided to close the Hargreaves Convalescent Home and the continuation care formerly provided by this hospital has been replaced by opening 40 continuation beds at Oldham and District General Hospital.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY UNIT

An Emergency Maternity Unit operates from the Oldham and District General Hospital and is available to all general practitioners in the area.

PATHOLOGY SERVICES

The pathology work of the department is undertaken in the laboratories of the Oldham Hospital Group and by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Withington Hospital, Manchester. Specimens for serological examination are forwarded to the Central Serological Unit, Withington Hospital, Manchester, and those of Rhesus negative patients with antibodies to the Laboratories of the National Blood Transfusion Service, Roby Street, Manchester.

NURSING HOMES

In December, 1967, Ormidale Residential Home, Lees New Road, Oldham was re-registered as a Nursing Home. The Home has facilities to accommodate 22 patients."

STATE OF NEW YORK AND COUNTY OF ALBANY

In SENATE,

January 10, 1910.

Report of the

Medical Director

for the year 1909.

Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

1910.

Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

A general condition of affairs in the State of New York for the year 1909, when the Legislature was in session, is given in the following pages. A general outline of the State of New York is given in the following pages. A general outline of the State of New York is given in the following pages. A general outline of the State of New York is given in the following pages.

Executive Committee

Executive Committee and Executive Council of the State

Executive Council

Executive Council

SECTION III

Personal Health Services

Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

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Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

No changes are made in the text of the report.

Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

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Albany: J. B. Alden, Printer.

Department of Health, Albany, N. Y. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Department of Health, Albany, N. Y. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Department of Health, Albany, N. Y. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Ante-Natal Clinics

Central Clinic, Cannon Street

Midwives' Sessions:	Monday	1-30—4 p.m.
	Friday	1-30—4 p.m.
Booking Session:	Wednesday	2-00—4 p.m.

A general practitioner employed on a sessional basis attends the booking session when specimens are taken for W.R., T.H.A., Haemoglobin and Rh. tests. A medical officer session is held each Thursday morning to take specimens for repeat haemoglobin tests usually about 32nd week of pregnancy and further specimens are taken when considered necessary.

Consultant Sessions:

Tuesday morning and Thursday afternoon by appointment.

Branch Clinics:

Midwives' Sessions only:

Limeside,	
Elm Road:	Monday 1-30—4 p.m.
Greenacres:	Monday 1-30—4 p.m.
Honeywell Lane,	
off Ashton Road:	Thursday 1-30—4 p.m.
Tate Street,	
Abbeyhills:	Friday 1-30—4 p.m.

No bookings are undertaken at the branch clinics.

Number of Sessions and Attendances

Number of Women in attendance	Number of sessions held by:			Total number of sessions
	Medical Officers	Midwives	Gen. Practi- tioners*	
1,015	90	293	52	435

*Employed on sessional basis

Health Education and Mothercraft

Expectant mothers receive instruction on health education and mothercraft at all the clinics. The use and effects of inhalational analgesics are fully explained and apparatus is available for demonstration purposes. Lectures on the importance of ante-natal and post-natal care, arranged by the Supervisor of Midwives, are given by the senior sisters.

By arrangement with the Principal of the Women's Institute, which is under the control of the Education Committee, a sewing teacher attends the booking session each week to instruct the expectant mothers in the making and repairing of children's clothing.

Relaxation Classes

Classes are held weekly on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday evening at the Central Clinic with a fully qualified physiotherapist in attendance. The total number of women who attended during the year was 151 and 663 attendances were made.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits, sterilised and packed ready for use, are available free for domiciliary confinements. These are issued at each clinic.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. J. Fenton, is responsible for the organisation of the service. He is also Visiting Dental Officer to the Oldham and District General Hospital where he attends three sessions per week and is able to treat mothers and young children who require hospital treatment.

Dr. G. Mason-Walshaw, Consultant Anaesthetist to the School Health Service is also engaged in a consultant capacity in this service.

The services of Mr. W. C. Mellor, F.D.S., R.C.S., Consultant Dental Surgeon to the Oldham Hospital Group are available if required.

A dental technician is employed to assist in the construction of dentures.

I am indebted to Mr. Fenton for the following report:—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children

"Early in the year the staffing of the School Dental Service was reasonably satisfactory but in July, Mr. Bradbury resigned and the staffing position remained unchanged to the end of the year. Recruitment to the school dental service is still very difficult and with vacancies occurring in areas which are residentially more attractive than Oldham, maintenance of the staff at its present level is extremely difficult. The total amount of treatment carried out is less than last year.

It has not been possible to carry out a dental inspection of all new cases booking at the ante-natal clinics and treatment has been limited, therefore, to cases referred by the medical officer at the clinic. These inspections revealed that some of the mothers had received treatment through the General Dental Practitioner Service of the National Health Service. It is also evident that the shortage of dental surgeons in the Oldham area prevents many patients from attending for routine inspection and treatment at regular intervals. It is disappointing to realise that patients who have been made dentally fit at our clinics will have great difficulty in maintaining this fitness when they cease to be eligible to attend. There are still far too many expectant and nursing mothers requiring total extractions and the fitting of dentures.

Dental health education with emphasis on correct diet and oral hygiene helps to prevent decay, but far too many young children have to lose teeth unnecessarily before they reach school age. Very young children attend the Oldham and District General Hospital for the extraction of teeth under a general anaesthetic.

A number of patients have been referred to the dental hygienist who attends the Dental Department at Oldham and District General Hospital. She is trained to scale and polish teeth and also in instructing patients in all aspects of dental health.

The most effective known method of reducing the incidence of dental decay in young children would be the introduction of fluoridation of drinking water. With the present staffing situation it is quite impossible to treat all the dental defects in these patients."

Details of work undertaken for these expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children are given below:—

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5 years
(a) Provided with Dental Care :		
First Examinations	350	209
Total number of visits	596	347
(b) Dental Treatment Provided:		
Extractions	391	558
General anaesthetics	28	270
Fillings	162	47
Scalings or scaling and gum treatment	20	4
Patients X-rayed	33	3
No. of courses completed	81	246
Dentures provided	63	—

Congenital Malformations

The scheme for notifying congenital malformations apparent at birth continued. Any such malformation is recorded by the doctor or midwife on the birth notification which is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. A return is made to the General Register Office in respect of every child in the borough (identified only by a number) for whom information has been received of a malformation or malformations present at birth.

During the year, 24 malformations were notified relating to 24 live births. These are summarised in the following table:—

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS NOTIFIED

Condition	Live		Still		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Central nervous system...	3	3	—	—	6
Eye, ear	—	1	—	—	1
Alimentary system	3	2	—	—	5
Heart and great vessels	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—
Uro-genital system	—	2	—	—	2
Limbs	1	7	—	—	8
Other skeletal	—	—	—	—	—
Other systems	—	—	—	—	—
Other malformations	1	1	—	—	2
Totals	8	16	—	—	24

Children "at risk"

It has long been the practice in the borough for all children suffering from some degree of handicap at birth, to be informally notified to the Medical Officer of Health and the child's name placed on the register. The child is then kept under periodic review, the frequency of visiting and examination depending on the severity of the handicap and the type of care being received from other agencies. When the child reaches the age of 2 years, his case notes are passed on to the School Health Service, so that arrangements can be made for future educational training. Should the child be suffering from a handicap which is curable his name is removed from the register once the disability is corrected. The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 99.

No positive phenylketonuria tests occurred during the year. The tests for congenital dislocation of the hip brought to light one possible case who was found to have normal hips following referral to the Consultant Paediatrician.

Care of Premature Infants

All infants weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth are regarded as premature irrespective of the period of gestation.

Premature infants born on the district, where the home conditions are unsatisfactory, are removed to hospital by ambulance in a special cot and are accompanied by the midwife. In other cases arrangements are made by the Supervisor of Midwives for the home nursing of these infants. A premature baby is attended by the midwife until it weighs 6lbs. or the mother is able to care for the infant herself without supervision.

Premature Births

Notified during the year relating to Oldham Residents

<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
Hospital	149	19
Home	16	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	165	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREM- ATURE STILL- BIRTHS	
Weight at Birth	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home				Born at home or in a nursing home							
	Born in Hospital				Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day							
	Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Total births	Died		
Within 24 hours of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	
2lb. 3oz. or less.....	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz.....	16	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	11	-	-
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.....	30	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	35	5	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.	62	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Totals	149	16	7	2	13	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	19	-	-

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

No mother and baby home is provided but full use is made of the services available through voluntary organisations. Grants of £270 and £75 were made to the Oldham Moral Welfare Council and the Catholic Moral Welfare Council respectively.

Cases are referred to the social workers for investigations. They advise the expectant mother on the social aspects of her problem and arrange admission to a suitable home or hostel, if necessary.

Arrangements were made for 10 expectant mothers to receive ante-natal and/or post natal care in the under mentioned homes:—

Methodist Mission	2
St. Anne's Maternity Home, Heywood	3
St. Agnes House, Withington	1
St. Teresa's Home, Salford	2
Adswood, Salvation Army Home	2

Five were confined in the respective homes, three in hospitals in the area of the respective homes and two returned to their own homes before they were confined.

Child Welfare Centres

The Central Child Welfare Centre is at Cannon Street. In March, the newly built Holts Child Welfare Centre opened, making a total of nine branch centres, two of which are accommodated in church premises. A doctor is in attendance at each session, apart from Derker at the Monday session.

At the end of the year the following sessions were held each week:—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>
Central, Cannon Street	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
	Friday	2-00 p.m.
Werneth, Werneth Park, Manchester Road	Monday	2-00 p.m.
	Wednesday	2-00 p.m.
Tate Street, off Abbeyhills Road	Monday	2-00 p.m.
	Wednesday	2-00 p.m.
Honeywell Lane, off Ashton Road	Tuesday	2-00 p.m.
	Thursday	2-00 p.m.
St. Barnabas, Arundel Street	Tuesday	2-00 p.m.
Derker, Prince Charlie Street	Monday	2-00 p.m.
	Wednesday	2-00 p.m.
Holts, Browndge Road	Thursday	2-00 p.m.
Greenacres, Greenacres Road	Thursday	2-00 p.m.
Beulah, Withins Road	Tuesday	2-00 p.m.
Limeside, Elm Road, Hollins	Thursday	2-00 p.m.

Orange juice, cod liver oil, national dried milk and vitamins issued by the Ministry of Health, together with certain proprietary brands of infant foods, are obtainable at all centres.

By arrangement with the Principal of the Women's Institute which is under the control of the Education Committee, a sewing teacher attends the centres on alternate weeks to advise mothers on the cutting out and sewing of children's clothing. Members of the W.R.V.S. attend the centres to make tea for the mothers, which is much appreciated.

Clinic assistants are employed at the centres on the sale of foods, keeping of records and other non-professional duties.

ATTENDANCES

Centre	No. of children who first attended during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	No. of children who attended and who were born in:			Total No. of children who attended	No. of attendances made by children who at the date of attendance were:			Total attendances during the year
		1969	1968	64/67		Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	
Beulah	92	78	99	140	317	1,227	395	239	1,861
Derker	285	253	189	200	642	3,476	559	217	4,252
Central	274	224	222	304	750	2,168	591	403	3,157
Werneth	194	160	162	227	549	2,235	617	367	3,219
Greenacres ...	77	62	51	73	186	1,020	280	207	1,507
Honeywell Lane...	232	207	212	272	691	3,332	796	347	4,475
Limeside	113	101	79	119	299	1,150	254	164	1,568
Tate St.	220	177	235	252	664	2,422	655	322	3,399
St. Barnabas	104	93	78	97	268	1,376	197	110	1,683
Holts	59	42	48	93	183	644	145	195	984
Totals.....	1,650	1,397	1,375	1,777	4,549	19,045	4,489	2,571	26,105

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association continued to use the Central Clinic and in March commenced to use Tate Street Clinic also.

During the year, claims for fees in respect of two socio-economic cases were received. No claims were received for medical cases.

Welfare Foods

Central Storage and Distribution Centre—Cannon Street.

This Centre is open from 8-40 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-45 p.m. to

5-30 p.m. Monday to Friday. The Child Welfare Centres are used as distribution points. At the end of the year one full-time clerk and four part-time assistants were employed in this service.

Orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets are supplied under the Welfare Foods Scheme and a charge is made. The quantities supplied during the year are given in the following table:—

Quarter Ended	Bottles Orange Juice	Bottles Cod Liver Oil	Packets Vitamin Tablets A & D
March 31st	3,769	337	274
June 30th	4,243	257	274
September 30th	5,194	270	268
December 31st	4,177	292	284
Totals ...	17,383	1,156	1,100

Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations

With the exception of the Oldham Moral Welfare Council and the Catholic Moral Welfare Council, no duties have been delegated to voluntary organisations. The following contributions were made to the voluntary organisations named during the financial year 1969/70:—

	£	s.	d.
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents	4	4	0
Oldham Moral Welfare Council	270	0	0
Catholic Moral Welfare Council	75	0	0
Health Education Council Ltd.,	88	17	1
Oldham and District Spastics Society (Parent's Assoc.)	125	0	0
Oldham and District Family Planning Association	300	0	0

DAY NURSERIES

Municipal Day Nursery

Overens Street

Accommodation available:

Age Groups			Places
0—1	1—2	2—5	
5	12	25	42

The nursery is open each day, Monday to Friday, from 7-00 a.m. to 5-45 p.m., but closed on Saturday morning.

The total number of attendances made by children was 6,796 which compares with 8,511 for the previous year. The drop in attendance is accounted for by the fact that there was an outbreak of measles near the beginning of the year and a severe outbreak of dysentery at the end of the year, the nursery being in quarantine for several weeks on both occasions.

The building of the new day nursery to replace Overens Street continued but was still not completed at the end of the year.

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

Industrial Day Nurseries

(a) Pre-School Children

On 1st January, 3 nurseries were registered, providing a total of 116 places.

Name of Nursery	Age Groups			Places
	0—1	1—2	2—5	
Royd Mill	—	20	25	45
Werneth Ring Mills ...	—	15	24	39
Oldham Twist Co.	—	13	19	32
Totals ...	—	48	68	116

The Management at the Royd Mill Nursery employ their own medical practitioner.

There were no industrial day nurseries registered or closed during the year. However, Royd Mill applied for their registration to be amended to 20 places 1—3 years and 25 3—5 years. This was subsequently approved.

(b) School Children

On 1st January the following accommodation was registered for school holiday periods only:—

holiday periods only:—		Age	
Name of Nursery		Groups	Places
Belgrave Mills		5-11	40
Werneth Ring Mills		5-11	30
Royd Mill		5-11	20
Moorside Mill		5-11	15

No applications for registration or cancellation were received during the year.

There is close co-operation between the department and the firms concerned and regular inspections are made by the Superintendent Health Visitor and her staff. Medical officers of the department visit for medical inspection and vaccination and immunisation of the children. The firms concerned are encouraged to consult the department if any difficulties arise.

Private Day Nursery

The Hartford House Day Nursery continued to run as a private day nursery being registered for 68 places in the 2—5 age group.

Voluntary Day Nurseries

The Heathbank Day Centre for Spastics

This Centre which is maintained by the Oldham and District Spastics Parents' Association, is registered for 36 places, (children and adults) who are received from Oldham and adjacent districts.

Child Minders

During the year, 81 women received certificates of registration as "child minders" and there were a number of outstanding applications at the end of the year. All applicants, considered suitable by this department, are advised to obtain planning permission prior to their applications being put before the Health and Welfare Committee.

Playgroups

At the beginning of the year the following playgroup was registered:—

St. Michael's Church Hall	40 children	aged 3-5 years
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During the year, seven playgroups were registered and the registrations of two were cancelled. The following were registered at the end of the year:—

St. Mary's Parish Church Hall	30 children	2-5 years
Elmfield, Brook Lane	20 children	2-5 years
Fitton Hill Youth Centre	30 children	3-5 years
Moorside Methodist Chapel	20 children	2-5 years
Grosvenor Hall Mission School	16 children	3-5 years
Beulah Youth Centre	30 children	3-5 years

At the end of the year there were also the following voluntary playgroups in operation, for which registration is not necessary:—

St. Cuthbert's Church Hall
 The Pavilion, Garden Suburb
 St. Aidan's and St. Matthew's Church Hall
 King Street Baptist Church Hall
 Abbeyhills Congregational Church Hall.

Day Care Facilities for Children under 5. Urban Programme

(Second Phase)

As requested in Ministry of Health Circular 37/68, a report was submitted regarding children under 5 years of age who were in need of some form of day care, together with proposals for providing such facilities.

These proposals were that four of the existing child welfare centres, i.e., Holts, Tate Street, Honeywell and Limeside, in areas of need, should be used each weekday morning to provide playgroup facilities and family advice centres, each centre to be staffed by three workers and catering for up to 30 children per session. It was also proposed to erect premises adjoining the Junior Training Centre, which would provide play space and facilities for family advice. It was proposed that a Senior Health Visitor be appointed Playgroup Adviser.

Application for a 75% grant under the Local Government Grants (Social Need) Act, 1969, was made. Notice of approved revenue expenditure regarding the appointment of Playgroup Adviser was received from the Home Office in July but approval of the remainder of the proposals had not been received at the end of the year. However, playgroups commenced to operate at Holts and Tate Street during October and there was a total of 53 children on the registers at the end of the year.

MIDWIVES SERVICE

(Section 23)

On the 1st January, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 1 Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 9 District Midwives (approved teachers)
- 5 District Midwives
- 2 District Midwives (approved teachers — part-time)
- 3 District Midwives (part-time)
- 1 Midwife (part-time)
- 4 Public Health Nurses
- 5 Pupil Midwives.

During the year one full-time and one part-time midwife and four-part time public health nurses left the service.

On 31st December, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 1 Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 9 District Midwives (approved teachers)
- 6 District Midwives
- 2 District Midwives (approved teachers — part-time)
- 2 District Midwives (part-time)
- 1 Midwife (part-time)
- 5 Pupil Midwives.

One part-time midwife (who undertook no deliveries and accepted no bookings) and one part-time public health nurse (who left during the year), were engaged on clinic duties, hospital discharges and other special visits.

Night Duty Service and Radio Telephone System

Prior to 31st March all calls for midwives from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. were made to the Midwives' Home from where cases were allocated to the midwives on duty by a night duty public health nurse. Three part-time public health nurses were employed to undertake these duties, each working two nights in turn. However, their appointments were terminated on 31st March and, as from 1st April, all calls for the Midwives Service between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. (Monday to Friday) and 1 p.m. to 8 a.m. (Saturday and Sunday) have been transferred to the Ambulance Depot from where cases are allocated to the midwives on duty. During these periods the radio telephone transmitter/receiver is also switched over to the Ambulance Depot.

Attendance after Confinement

Domiciliary Cases

The midwife makes a morning and evening visit for the first 4 days after the confinement and then visits daily from the 4th to the 10th day (inclusive) and on the 12th and 14th day. She visits twice in the 3rd week after confinement and more often if necessary. The last visit is usually made on the 21st day.

Hospital Discharges

If the mother and baby are discharged before the 10th day, the midwife visits daily up to and including the 10th day. If discharged on the 10th day, the midwife visits on the day following and on the 14th and 15th day. The last visit is usually made on the 21st day.

The Supervisor is advised by telephone on the day prior to discharge of the mother and baby and confirmatory discharge note stating the condition of mother and baby is subsequently forwarded for the information of the district midwife who will take over the case.

Phenylketonuria Tests

The first test is made by the midwife between the 10th and 14th day after birth. The result of the test is recorded on the infant record card which is ultimately passed on to the health visiting service for continuity of care.

Hip Tests for Congenital Dislocation

The first Barlow's hip test is carried out by the midwife at birth. The result of the test is recorded on the infant record card.

Part II Training School

The Oldham District Midwifery Service was approved by the Central Midwives' Board as a Part II Training School in August, 1948, since when 290 pupils have been accepted and 264 have been successful in the Part II Examination of the Central Midwives' Board. Many of these pupils have subsequently been appointed as municipal midwives and stayed with the authority for varying periods. During the current year 16 pupils commenced training and 10 completed training. Oldham and District General Hospital continued to provide second period training in conjunction with the Oldham District Midwifery Service and all the pupils accepted during the year were from Oldham and District General Hospital.

Transport

Since 1955, the midwives have been included in the Motor Car Allowance Scheme of the Corporation and are eligible to receive financial assistance under the Scheme of Assisted Purchase of Motor Cars, which is applicable to certain users only.

At the end of the year, 17 midwives were using their own cars.

Midwives who do not provide their own cars use public service vehicles. Transport is provided through the Ambulance Service from 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 a.m. at weekends and public holidays; during the daytime for urgent calls to confinements; for midwives attending cases out of their own district and in emergency.

Housing Accommodation

At the end of the year, 4 midwives were occupying accommodation provided by the Housing Department. The midwives are charged the full rent fixed by the Housing Committee.

The Midwives' Home, Werneth Hall Road, provides accommodation for 12 midwives or pupil midwives and resident domestic staff.

Approved Courses of Instruction

The following Courses of Instruction were attended during the year:

Hastings	2nd—8th November, 1969 (1 midwife)
Hastings	7th—13th December, 1969 (1 midwife)

One midwife commenced the course for the Diploma in Nursing at Oldham College of Technology in September. This involved one day per week with a morning, afternoon and evening session and is a one year course.

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

There were 20 Trilene machines in use.

Of the 444 cases delivered, trilene was administered to 410 patients. The remaining 34 did not receive inhalational analgesic for the following reasons:—

Patient refused	7
Medical reasons	2
B.B.A. or delay in summoning midwife	25

Cases in which trilene and Pethidine were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice

	Inhalational Analgesics		Pethidine	
	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child
Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority	34	376	18	237

Deliveries attended by Midwives

	Domiciliary Cases				Total	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
Midwives employed by local health authority	—	12	39	393	444*	...
Midwives employed by Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee at:—						
(a) Oldham and District General Hospital	2326
(b) Woodfield Maternity Home	491
Totals	12	39	393	444	2817

* Includes 2 patients delivered out of Oldham area.

Number of cases delivered in institution but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institution and before the tenth day:—

Oldham and District General Hospital 1008

Woodfield Maternity Home 112

*SUMMARY OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY
MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES*

Confinements:

Cases booked	617
Confinements attended	444
Cases receiving inhalational analgesic	410

Visits:

Ante-natal	3,614
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During lying-in period:

up to tenth day	6,822
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after tenth day	2,406
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Hospital discharges	9,644
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Premature babies:

(i) Domiciliary births	92
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(ii) Hospital Discharges	239
--------------------------------	-----

The total number of births relating to Oldham residents notified to the Department during the year was 1,877 (1,852 live births and 25 stillbirths); of these, 444 (23.66%) were domiciliary births and 1,433 (76.34%) occurred in hospitals.

Of the domiciliary births, one was delivered by a Lancashire County Council midwife.

There were 1,062 visits paid to patients referred by Oldham and District General Hospital and Woodfield Maternity Home for investigation into the suitability of the home conditions for early discharge.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1951

During the year 67 midwives notified their intention to practice, compared with 69 in 1968. At the end of the year the following midwives were practicing in the area of the borough:—

In Domiciliary Practice:

(a) Employed by Local Health Authority	21*
--	-----

Employed in Institutions:

(b) Oldham and District General Hospital	22
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(c) Woodfield Maternity Home	9
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* Includes Supervisor of Midwives.

Medical Aid under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951

There was 1 medical aid form sent in by a domiciliary midwife, a decrease of 1 on the previous year. The condition for which medical aid was sought was a "shocked baby".

Emergency Maternity Unit

The Emergency Maternity Unit which operates from the Oldham and District General Hospital was called out to 8 domiciliary cases attended by municipal midwives for the following emergencies:—

Twin delivery (unbooked)	1
Ante—partum haemorrhage	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	1
Retained placenta	1
Foetal distress	1
Prolapsed cord	3

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

(Section 24)

There is complete co-ordination with the School Health Service; all health visitors are appointed school nurses and the Superintendent Health Visitor is also Superintendent School Nurse.

On the 1st January the staff employed was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 1 Geriatric Health Visitor
- 1 Tuberculosis Visitor
- 7 Health Visitors
- 1 Part-time Health Visitor
- 2 Public Health Nurses
- 2 Clinic Nurses

During the year, four health visitors were appointed on completing the course. One student failed the examination and was appointed public health nurse until she takes the examination again. Three student health visitors commenced the course in September (one of whom was previously the tuberculosis visitor and the other two had previously been employed as public health nurses) and a tuberculosis visitor was appointed. One full-time health visitor became part-time and another part-time health visitor was appointed.

On 31st December, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor/Playgroup Adviser

- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 1 Geriatric Health Visitor
- 1 Tuberculosis Visitor
- 10 Health Visitors
- 3 Part-time Health Visitors
- 1 Public Health Nurse
- 1 Clinic Nurse.

Refresher Courses and Conferences

Two health visitors attended a course on "Principles and Practice of Teaching for Health Visitors" one half-day a week at Stretford Technical College from January to March. In March, three health visitors attended the annual refresher course organised by the Manchester Health Department. In April, two health visitors attended a post-graduate course organised by the Royal College of Nursing and held in Oxford.

Transport

The Health Visitors are included in the Motor Car Allowance Scheme of the Corporation. At the end of the year the Superintendent Health Visitor and 10 health visitors were using their own cars.

Visits by Health Visitors

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	HEALTH VISITORS					Tuberculosis Visitor	
	Expectant Mothers	Children born in			Tuberculous Households*	Other Cases	Tuberculous households
		1969	1968	1964/67			
6,870	32	4,781	4,785	8,077	48	2,621	1,536

* Visits by Health Visitor other than Tuberculosis Visitor

The 2,621 visits to other cases comprise:—

Infant mortality	3
Handicapped children: Physically	212
Mentally sub-normal	87
Cases of infectious disease:	
Whooping cough	4
Measles	257
Dysentery	88
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Scabies	3
Immunisation and vaccination	4
Nurseries	27
Daily minders	396

Problem families	436
Socio-medicals	55
Persons aged 65 and over	542
Mentally disordered persons	5

Persons discharged from hospital

(not mental hospitals)	10
Visits at the request of general practitioners	3
Over fives	211
Special visits	148
Other visits	128

2,621

The total number of visits made, 25,903, includes 4,023 which were ineffective.

Attendances made by health visitors at child welfare centres, clinics etc.:—

Child Welfare Centres	1,417
Nurseries	165
Playgroups	123
Chest Clinic	71
Immunisation and vaccination clinics	39
Cytology clinics	167
Audiology clinics	163
Geriatric Unit	143
Schools and school clinics	1,212
Hearing test clinics (screening)	80

Phenylketonuria Tests

Routine screening tests of infants for the detection of phenylketonuria commenced in 1960. The midwife is responsible for taking the first test and the health visitor the second test. The first test is carried out between the 10th and 14th day of life and the second during the 5th week of life. The results of the tests are recorded on the infant record card by the midwife and health visitor respectively.

Hip Tests for Congenital Dislocation

The first Barlow's test is carried out by the midwife at birth and a second test is carried out by the health visitor on her first visit.

Audiological Service

All health visitors are trained to carry out screening tests of hearing for infants and young children. Special sessions are held at the Central Child Welfare Centre. Newly appointed health visitors receive this training as a routine procedure. Details of this service are given on page 55.

Oldham Mothers' Circle

The Oldham Mothers' Circle is a voluntary body, the president of which is Miss C. Williamson, Superintendent Health Visitor. The main object of the circle is to propagate health education amongst the mothers who are in membership. This is accomplished in many ways, including visits to places of interest and by speakers who cover a wide range of interesting and useful topics. Miss Williamson and those who assist her in this work are to be highly commended.

The Circle made financial contributions to the following:—

Leonard Cheshire Homes Committee
Guide Dogs for the Blind Association
Oldham and District Spastics Society
Mayor's Appeal Fund.

AUDIOLOGICAL SERVICE

Screening Tests of Hearing

During the year regular screening tests of hearing for infants and young children were carried out by health visitors at the Central Clinic. These tests are carried out when the infant is approximately 7 to 12 months old, and the parents of all babies born 'at risk' are especially encouraged to attend these screening sessions.

Audiology Clinic

One hundred and twelve pre-school children were referred for more detailed assessment at the Audiology Clinic. A report on the work of this clinic is included in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

Parent Guidance

Parent guidance has been continued through the year although it was greatly reduced by the departure of Mr. Sherliker, the audiologist who resigned at the end of April. Members of the teaching staff from the Park Dean Special School have held sessions after school hours at the Central Clinic for parents of pre-school children with hearing and associated defects. Guidance is aimed to assist parents as follows:—

1. The use of vision in association with hearing.
2. The use of all types of hearing aids.
3. The control of parents' voices and speech.
4. The encouragement of the child's use of voice and beginnings of speech.
5. The development of social habits in a child.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The Central Office, complete with district room, is accommodated on the ground floor of the Department of Public Health.

During the year Mrs. Bridgehouse was successful in the National District Training Course and Mrs. Rideough commenced a course of training under the same Scheme.

I am indebted to Mr. F. P. Earnshaw, Superintendent of District Nursing, for the following remarks.

"There was very little difference between the number of new cases and the visits paid during the year and those of 1968. There was an increase in the number of visits made by the Bathing Attendants, they increased by 1,345. This was due to many patients having been fully rehabilitated at home but still requiring assistance with bathing. I feel I would like to place on record the excellent work the Nurses and Bathing Attendants carried out during heavy falls of snow in the early part of the year. There were only two patients missed because they lived in isolated places and the roads were inaccessible. Both patients had relatives to attend to them and received visits again after two days.

Mrs. Bridgehouse was away at the beginning of the year taking the National District Training, and was most grateful for a very interesting and helpful course.

In November a new patient (male) when visited by the Male Nurse was found to be suffering from Hypothermia. The General Practitioner was notified and treatment commenced immediately. This was carried out for approximately one and a half hours prior to his admission to hospital.

I should like to express my appreciation for all the co-operation given by members of your staff in the department, and the senior officers of the other services with whom I have been in contact."

Work Undertaken

TABLE I

Summary of work undertaken with comparative figures for the previous year:

	1969	1968
New cases	1,548	1,506
Cases nursed	2,423	2,301
Cases on books at 31st December ...	817	875
Number of injections	24,172	24,272
Visits by Bathing Attendants	9,677 (736)	8,332 (417)

The figures in parenthesis relate to bathings at the Nuffield Villa where residential accommodation is provided for the mentally handicapped.

Tables II, III, IV and V present analyses of cases nursed by—age, sex and months of occurrence, types of cases and visits made.

TABLE II

Cases Nursed

	Children		Others		Total No. of Cases
	0-5	5-15	Male	Female	
Cases on books at 1st Jan.	7	6	227	635	875
New cases	22	37	587	902	1,548
Total cases nursed during the year	29	43	814	1,537	2,423
Cases on books at 31st December	2	8	191	616	817

TABLE III

Cases Nursed and Visits made during each month of the year

Month	Children		Others		Total Cases	Visits by District Nurses
	0-5	5-15	Male	Female		
January	7	10	289	731	1,037	6,716
February	5	7	274	744	1,030	5,415
March	4	10	240	760	1,014	5,983
April	4	13	231	779	1,027	6,349
May	4	12	228	786	1,030	6,054
June	5	16	233	782	1,036	5,537
July	7	15	237	771	1,030	5,758
August	6	13	230	770	1,019	5,911
September	8	12	232	785	1,037	5,915
October	11	14	246	798	1,069	6,491
November	4	11	133	782	1,030	6,178
December	4	10	249	740	1,003	6,343

TABLE IV

New Cases Accepted during each month of the year

Age Groups	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-40		40-60		60-65		65+		Total		Persons
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Jan.	3	1	8	13	16	14	4	9	34	60	65	97	162
Feb.	1	1	7	12	12	19	8	7	22	47	50	86	136
March	1	3	1	6	11	10	12	6	7	16	50	41	82	123
April	1	2	2	7	5	6	12	4	5	21	49	40	74	114
May	1	2	...	2	14	9	13	10	8	24	45	47	81	128
June	1	1	2	2	11	11	7	14	5	4	19	32	45	64	109
July	...	1	...	1	3	1	13	8	9	15	1	4	26	38	52	68	120
August	1	1	2	10	15	4	11	6	5	22	31	43	65	108
Sept.	1	2	1	...	8	13	10	16	5	4	26	31	51	66	117
Oct.	1	...	5	4	9	4	13	15	7	12	33	47	68	82	150
Nov.	1	1	...	1	10	17	10	12	7	3	21	56	49	90	139
Dec.	...	1	...	1	2	3	6	5	13	13	8	5	36	49	65	77	142
	2	2	8	10	19	18	97	128	119	166	71	73	300	535	616	932	1,548

TABLE V

Types of Cases Nursed and Visits made to these Cases with Comparative Figures for 1968

	Cases Nursed		Visits Made	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Medical	1,638	1,532	57,174	52,902
Surgical	645	596	14,420	15,991
Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	10	22	392	585
Maternal Complications	20	29	131	157
Others	110	122	533	285
Totals	2,423	2,301	72,650	69,920

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

Schedule

Primary Course

Age Group	Material	Dosage
Under 5 years (commencing at three months)	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic (Triple Antigen) Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine	Three injections of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. at intervals of six weeks between the first and second, six months between the second and third. Three doses given simultaneously with the injections of Triple Antigen.
5 years and over	Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine	Three injections of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. at intervals of six weeks between the first and second, six months between the second and third. Three doses given simultaneously with the injections of Diphtheria and Tetanus.
14-19 years	Tetanus Toxoid Prophylactic Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine	Three injections of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. at intervals of six weeks between the first and second, six months between the second and third. Three doses given simultaneously with the injections of Tetanus Toxoid.

*Reinforcing Doses**(a) DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS*

Age Group	Material	Dosage
At 5 years of age or school entry.	Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic	$\frac{1}{2}$ cc.
At 14-19 years of age or on leaving school.	Tetanus Toxoid Prophylactic	$\frac{1}{2}$ cc.

(b) POLIOMYELITIS

All children aged 5 to 16 years are offered a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine.

All prophylactic material is supplied to the general practitioner free of charge and can be obtained on application to the department.

Immunisation of pre-school children is carried out at the child welfare centres, day nurseries, and at nursery schools and classes.

The immunisation state of each child is reviewed prior to school entrance medical examination. At the examination, parents are asked to consent to reinforcing immunisation, or, where no previous primary immunisation is recorded, a course of primary immunisation. This procedure is repeated during the child's fourteenth year. Both primary and reinforcing immunisations are carried out at the school.

Table I is a summary of the figures shown in Tables II — V which detail the number of children (a) completing primary courses and (b) receiving reinforcing injections.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

TABLE I

Summary of children completing immunisation and receiving reinforcing injections.

Primary Immunisation

	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>
Pre-School Children.....	580	578	591
School Children.....	165	97	404
Totals	745	675	995
<i>Reinforcing Injections</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>
Pre-School Children.....	1,439	1,351	1,444
School Children.....	829	148	1,264
Totals	2,268	1,499	2,708

TABLE II

(a) *Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus*

	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Injections		
	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years
Local Health Authority	469	89	558	1,290	124	1,414
General Practitioners	109	8	117	61	24	85
Totals	578	97	675	1,351	148	1,499

TABLE III

(b) *Diphtheria and Tetanus*

	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Injections		
	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years
Local Health Authority	1	61	62	70	674	744
General Practitioners	1	—	1	18	7	25
Totals	2	61	63	88	681	769

TABLE IV

(c) *Diphtheria*

	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Injections		
	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years
Local Health Authority	—	7	7	—	—	—
General Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	7	7	—	—	—

TABLE V

(d) *Tetanus*

	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Injections		
	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years
Local Health Authority	10	244	254	5	433	438
General Practitioners	1	2	3	—	2	2
Totals	11	246	257	5	435	440

Active Immunisation against Tetanus for Patients Attending Hospital Casualty Units Following Accidents:

The following scheme formulated at the end of 1963, after consultation with the hospital authority and general practitioners, whereby patients attending the Casualty Department of the Oldham Royal Infirmary following an accident would receive active immunisation against tetanus, became operative in March, 1964. The scheme is outlined below.

1. Children and Young Persons

(a) Immunisation against tetanus has been in practice in the borough since the 1st January, 1957. Therefore, a large proportion of young persons have already received this protection. Those within this category who become involved in an accident and who would hitherto have been given A.T.S. are now given reinforcing doses of tetanus toxoid (absorbed) only.

(b) Those who have not, prior to the accident, been actively protected against tetanus receive one injection of 1,500 units of A.T.S. intramuscularly in one arm, and one injection of tetanus toxoid (absorbed) intramuscularly in the other.

An appointment is made at the hospital to attend in six weeks and a final reinforcing dose is given at the Central Clinic from six to twelve months later by appointment.

2. Adults

(a) Adults known to have received active immunisation against tetanus are given a reinforcing dose of tetanus toxoid (absorbed).

(b) If not previously protected, the procedure is the same as that in (b) above.

From August, 1964, appointments were given to adults to receive the second injection of tetanus toxoid at the Out-patient Department of the Oldham Royal Infirmary. A special clinic was set up on the first and third Wednesday of each month from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Patients attending the casualty unit following accidents came from Oldham and nearby areas and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division 14, Lancashire County Council provides medical, nursing and clerical staff at alternate sessions. All patients have a third (reinforcing) injection 6 to 12 months later—adults at the Infirmary and children at the Central Clinic. This protection can be given by the patients general practitioner if desired.

The number of persons of all ages, for whom records are available, who received the first two injections of tetanus toxoid under this scheme are as follows:

First two injections

Age at Date of Immunisation	Under 1 year	YEARS			TOTAL
		2-4	5-16	16+	
Number	1	9	84	1,160	1,254

Reinforcing Injection

Age at Date of Immunisation	Under 1 year	YEARS			Total
		2-4	5-16	16+	
Number	1	—	17	574	592

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Poliomyelitis vaccination is available through the local health authority to all persons who have not, at the time of their application reached the age of 40 years and to certain priority classes which have been detailed in previous reports.

All expectant mothers are offered this protection. Those who consent are given a certificate from the medical officer stating the week of pregnancy and advising vaccination between the 20th and the 35th week. Protection can be undertaken by a medical officer of the department by appointment or by the expectant mother's own general practitioner if desired.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine is used exclusively by the department. The full course consists of three doses given at intervals of six weeks between the first and second dose and six months between the second and third. A reinforcing dose is offered to all school children.

TABLE I

(a) Primary Course of Three Doses Oral Vaccine

Age in Years					
0-4	5-16	17-26	27-40	Over 40	Total
677	160	47	35	24	943

(b) Reinforcing Dose

Age in Years					
0-4	5-16	17-26	27-40	Over 40	Total
124	1,420	211	82	79	1,916

IMMUNITY CHART

Total number of persons who had received primary course at 31st December, 1969				
Age in Years	0-4	5-16	17-26	27-40
*Number of Persons	13,837	17,752	17,287	13,186

* This figure includes some persons not resident in Oldham.

MEASLES VACCINATION

Measles Vaccination is available for all children between the ages of one and fifteen years who have not suffered a natural attack of measles. Routine vaccination is given in the second year of life at child welfare centres or at school entry age at the school where possible. The following table shows the number of children who have received this vaccination.

	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total under 15 years
Local Health Authority ...	661	122	783
General Practitioners	49	8	57
Totals ...	710	130	840

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination against smallpox of pre-school children is undertaken at the Child Welfare Centres and of other persons at occasional evening clinics held at the Department of Public Health according to demand.

During the year 34 children of school age were vaccinated for the first time and 24 were re-vaccinated compared with 51 and 52 respectively in the previous year.

Number of Persons of all Ages Successfully Vaccinated and Re-Vaccinated

Age at Date of vaccination	Under 1 yr.	YEARS				
		1	2-4	5-14	15+	Totals
<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>						
Local Health Authority	6	176	86	12	45	325
General Practitioners	8	37	17	22	104	188
Totals ...	14	213	103	34	149	513
<i>Re-Vaccinations</i>						
Local Health Authority	—	1	1	6	98	106
General Practitioners	1	1	7	18	277	304
Totals ...	1	2	8	24	375	410

In June, 1963, the Council approved a recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that a charge of 5s. be made for completing international certificates of vaccination, the charge to be waived in cases of hardship. No charge is made for the authentication of certificates.

Vaccination of Persons Travelling Abroad

Persons going abroad may require smallpox vaccinations and are advised to be inoculated against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. If they are going to those countries where cholera and yellow fever are endemic, vaccination against those diseases are also necessary. In some cases vaccination against poliomyelitis may be advised.

Persons who are required to be protected against more than one disease should tell the doctor of all the vaccinations needed as they may have to be done in a particular order with certain minimum intervals. Generally, vaccination against yellow fever should be done first and at least four days before a primary vaccination against smallpox; if a primary vaccination against smallpox is done first there should be an interval of twenty-one days before vaccination against yellow fever.

Protection against any disease other than yellow fever can be carried out usually by a person's own doctor. It is available without charge under the National Health Service, but the doctor is entitled to charge a fee for signing an International Certificate.

Yellow Fever vaccination must, for international and technical reasons be carried out only at a Centre designated by the Government.

No centre has been established in Oldham for yellow fever vaccination. Persons desiring vaccination should apply to the Health Department, Basement Clinic, Town Hall, Extension Building, Manchester. Telephone No. 061-236 3377 (Extension 2528).

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

Area Served

The service covers the whole of the County Borough and certain adjacent areas in accordance with the following arrangements:

West Riding County Council

By agreement the service accepts and removes all accidents, emergency and other cases in the Saddleworth area with the exception of the occasional case occurring in the area remote from Oldham and proximate to Huddersfield, which is usually removed by the County Ambulance based at Huddersfield. The charge for this service, which is based on a rate per mile, is determined at the end of the financial year.

Lancashire County Council

All "999" calls originating in the Lancashire County area and received at the Oldham Depot are re-routed to the County Control at Whitefield by a direct line which was installed in July, 1959. During this year the Whitefield Control requested Oldham to complete 36 calls involving a total of 217 miles, an increase of 7 calls and 72 miles on the previous year.

I HOSPITALS

Out Patients Clinics and "Day Care"

Patients are conveyed to and from the Anti-Coagulant Clinic at the Oldham and District General Hospital; this year the service entailed a mileage of 7,967 compared with 8,020 for the previous year, a decrease of 53 miles.

Transport is provided for "day care" patients and patients attending the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department at the Oldham and District General Hospital, also for "day care" patients attending the Psychiatric Unit at Westhulme Hospital. Dual purpose vehicles are used for this service and the following mileage was incurred.

	Mileage	Patients
"Day Care" Patients	14,227	5,522
Out-Patients	2,166	912

Patients were conveyed to and from the Geriatric Out-Patient Department at the Oldham and District General Hospital, and a number of patients were conveyed to the "Day Care Centre" at the hospital. A mileage of 46,180 was incurred compared with 55,513 in the previous year, a decrease of 9,333 miles. The number of patients carried was 16,777, a decrease of 2,252 on the previous year.

Journeys Outside the Borough

The majority of these cases are to hospitals in the Manchester area. Journeys beyond these limits are not numerous but have increased because of the excessive rates charged by the British Railways for the stretcher type case. It is much cheaper to send this type of case by ambulance. There were 125 single journeys over 25 miles as follows.

25 to 50 miles	83
50 to 100 miles	50
Over 100 miles	2

The two journeys over 100 miles were 1 to Swindon and 1 to Oxford.

Accident and Emergency Cases

During the year 6,777 cases were removed to hospital an increase of 626 on the previous year. The mileage incurred was 31,344, an increase of 3,237 on the previous year. No major accidents occurred in the year.

Children Suffering from Burns and Scalds

During the year 63 children were conveyed to hospital compared with 53 the previous year.

Emergency Maternity Unit (Flying Squad)

This unit operates from the Oldham and District General Hospital, and the Service was called on 13 times during the year.

National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949

Two removals were effected by the Lancashire County Council incurring a mileage of 19.

National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1957

During the year 827 miles were run for the Inskip League, and 178 miles for the Oldham and District General Hospital.

II TRANSPORT PROVIDED FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

Midwives

Midwives who do not provide their own cars use public transport, but transport is provided through the Ambulance Service at week-ends, public holidays and for urgent calls to confinements; for midwives attending cases outside their own districts, and in emergencies, and for the transport of analgesic equipment. A Vauxhall Estate Car PBU 770F is used for the bulk of this work. This car is garaged and maintained at the Ambulance Depot. A total of 6,905 miles was incurred which compares with 7,232 miles in the previous year, a decrease of 327 miles.

Home Nursing

District nurses who do not provide their own cars use public transport, but at week-ends and if extraneous circumstances prevail, e.g. shortage of staff or extraordinary pressure of work, transport is provided by the Ambulance Service. Transport is also provided at night in the event of an emergency. The total mileage run was 360 compared with 398 for the previous year, a decrease of 38 miles.

Mental Health

Regular transport has been provided throughout the year for the conveyance of children to and from the Junior Training Centre and the Special Care Unit. Adults attending the Industrial Centre are encouraged to make their own way by public transport, but if due to disability they are unable to do so they are conveyed to and from the centre by dual-purpose vehicles. A total of 67,599 miles was involved compared with 65,987 in the previous year, an increase of 1,612 miles.

School Health

A total of 672 miles was run for this service.

Oral Resuscitation

The Ambulance Officer continued to give lectures and demonstrations to various organisations on the above.

*National Safe Driving Competition of the Royal Society
for the Prevention of Accidents*

Driver/attendants are entered each year for this competition and out of the 50 eligible 23 received diplomas, 2 received the 5 year medal, 8 received the bar to the 5 year medal, 2 received the 10 year medal, 3 received the oak leaf to the 10 year medal, 1 received the 15 year medal, 3 received the bar to the 15 year medal, and 1 received the 20 year medal. 7 drivers were disqualified for various types of accidents.

Details of staff and vehicles, cases carried and mileage run are presented in tables I, II, III and IV respectively with comparative figures for 1968.

TABLE I

Staff

	31st December 1969	31st December 1968
Ambulance Officer	1	1
* Station Superintendents	6	6
Driver/Attendants	48	48
Driver/mechanics	2	2
Telephonists	2	2
Handyman	1	1
Part-time drivers	4	4
* This item includes one liaison officer based at the Oldham Royal Infirmary.		

TABLE II

Vehicles

	31st December 1969	31st December 1968
** Ambulances	9	9
Dual Purpose Vehicles	13	13
Four new vehicles were taken into the service:—		
One new Bedford Ambulance UBU 699G.		
Two new Bedford Large Dual Purpose UBU 309G and UBU 310G.		
One new Bedford Small Dual Purpose UBU 308G.		
Four vehicles were removed from the service:—		
Ambulance WBU 975.		
Large Dual Purpose WBU 208 and WBU 207.		
Small Dual Purpose 154 DBU.		
** The total number of ambulances includes one Land-Rover Ambulance specially fitted for recovery work if necessary. This vehicle has proved invaluable in the winter months especially in the snow periods.		

All vehicles are fitted with radio-telephone equipment and the ambulances with the Stephenson Minuteman resuscitator equipment. Brook Airways are carried in all dual purpose vehicles. A

special type of stretcher has been purchased for rescue work. All new ambulances are fitted with a new stretcher suspension which gives the patient a more comfortable ride.

The B.B.C. made a documentary film using the Oldham Ambulance Service Ambulances and staff.

TABLE III

Cases Carried and Vehicles Used

Authority	Vehicles		Total Number of Cases	
	Ambulance	Dual-Purpose	1969	1968
Oldham County Borough	28,660	91,444	120,104	127,704
West Riding County Council ...	2,781	4,761	7,542	8,215
Lancashire County Council ...	36	—	36	29
Totals	31,477	96,205	127,682	135,948

TABLE IV

(a) Total Mileage

Authority	Vehicles		PBU 770F	Total Mileage	
	Ambulance	Dual-Purpose		1969	1968
Oldham County Borough	98,913	188,869	5,308	293,090	300,262
West Riding County Council	20,702	36,042	—	57,744	54,003
Lancashire County Council	217	—	—	217	145
Totals	119,832	224,911	5,308	344,743	354,410

(b) Patient Mileage

Year	Miles	Average miles per patient
1969	341,251	2.67
1968	341,281	2.51

Tables 3 and 4 include cases and mileage incurred in the transport of cases to the Special Care Unit, the Junior Training Centre and the Industrial Centres, the mileage of which is shown in part (c) of this table.

(c) Mileage for Inter-Departmental Services

	1969	1968
Midwives	6,905	7,232
Home Nursing	360	398
Mental Health	24	93
Special Care Unit	24,887	25,824
Industrial Centres	42,712	40,163
Administration	4,959	5,406
Totals	79,847	79,116

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE
(Section 28)

Tuberculosis

In this field close co-operation exists between the hospital service and the local authority. Dr. P. B. Woolley, the Chest Physician, undertakes duties under the authority's scheme in connection with prevention of illness and care and after care. The Chest Clinic sessions held at Oldham and District General Hospital are attended by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who acts as liaison officer between the clinic and the patients in their homes.

Patients in need of extra nourishment are issued with orders, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, for the supply of free milk. Each order permits the supply of one pint of milk per day for a period of one calendar month. During the year 88 orders were issued to 12 individual patients.

On the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health the Housing Committee gives priority for the rehousing of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who have positive sputum; certain other cases also receive some degree of priority. During the year recommendations for priority rehousing were made in respect of two cases.

Mass Miniature Radiography

Owing to the contraction and re-organisation of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board Mass Miniature Radiography Service, a unit did not visit Oldham during the year.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 64/50, Home Office Circular 228/50 and Ministry of Education Circular 248, selected candidates for employment involving close contact with groups of children and all persons in such employment have a chest x-ray prior to engagement and during each succeeding year of their employment.

The chest x-ray examinations of entrants to courses of training for teaching and to the teaching profession were undertaken at Oldham and District General Hospital during the year.

Other Types of Illness

Close co-operation exists between the hospital staffs and the officers of the department and assistance is given through the appropriate services to the patients discharged from hospital following requests from the hospital medical social workers.

Provision of Nursing Requisites and Apparatus

(i) Maternity Cases

Beds, mattresses, blankets, pillows, bed pans, air rings and other sick room requisites are available on request through the Midwives Service.

(ii) Other Cases

Varied types of apparatus and equipment are supplied in accordance with the requirements of individual cases referred by general practitioners and the Superintendent of District Nursing.

Equipment can also be obtained through the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Oldham Corps), 41, Cromwell Street. A deposit is charged on issue but this is refunded on return of the equipment supplied. The depot is open Monday to Friday from 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The Home Nursing Sub-Committee approved the payment of a sum of £200 towards establishment charges at the depot for the financial year 1969/70.

(iii) Incontinence Pads Service

This service, which has been in operation for a number of years, provides for the supply of incontinence pads through the District Nursing Service to patients whose condition necessitates their use. In addition, disposable polythene sheeting has for some time been used instead of draw sheets. The pads are disposed of by burning.

Convalescent Facilities

No scheme for convalescent facilities has been established by the Health Committee but it has been agreed that in special circumstances cases may be recommended to the Committee for consideration. No cases were referred during the year.

The Local Education Authority has arrangements for providing convalescence for school children, suitable cases being recommended through the School Health Service. During the year three children received convalescence under these arrangements.

Cervical Cytology

During the year a total of 1,163 women had routine tests (566 first tests and 597 routine recalls). A further test was requested by the laboratory in a number of cases, of which 9 further tests were clear and 5 were referred for further investigations. Of the patients attending for the first time, 4 showed signs of possible carcinoma, 3 of whom were immediately admitted to the wards of the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, the other patient being referred to her own general practitioner as she wished to be sterilised. One of the patients attending for a routine recall showed signs of possible carcinoma and she also was immediately admitted to the wards of the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist for biopsy and any further treatment which was required.

Mental Health

The arrangements for the care and after care of persons suffering from mental illness or sub-normality are fully described in the Mental Health Section of this report.

Geriatric Service

The Consultant Geriatrician to the Oldham Hospital Group is also Consultant Geriatrician to the local authority. This affords liaison between the staff of the Geriatric Unit at Oldham and District General Hospital and the department due to which no major problems have been experienced in the admission of geriatric patients whose social conditions necessitated immediate hospital care.

The work in this field has been undertaken by a health visitor who deals with most medico-social cases referred to the department and works in close collaboration with the general practitioners, the appropriate officers of the department and the Welfare Services Department in the management of these cases.

The Domestic Help and Night Attendant Services are used for short periods in respect of patients awaiting early admission to hospital, for whom accommodation is not immediately available.

B.C.G. Vaccinations

Vaccination of Contacts — Arrangements exist under the control of the Chest Physician, Dr. P. B. Woolley, for the vaccination of selected contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

During the year, 81 pre-school children (37 boys and 44 girls), 77 school children (49 boys and 28 girls), 1 male adult and 1 female adult were found to have negative skin tests and found to be positive on subsequent testing following B.C.G.

Vaccination of School Children — In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 22/53, vaccination of older school children has continued. All children in their second year at a secondary school (i.e. 12/13 year age group) are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

In the case of children who are strong positive reactors, parents are advised that an X-ray of the chest is necessary. This is carried out at the Chest Clinic, Oldham and District General Hospital and the films are reported upon by the Chest Physician, who also undertakes any necessary supervision. No case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was detected among those examined.

The following figures relate:

No. offered B.C.G.	1,583
No. of acceptances	1,300
Percentage of acceptances for eligible children	81.6%
No. excluded on medical grounds	3
No. of skin tests	1,178
No. Positive	162
No. Negative	978
No. vaccinated	973
No. requiring x-ray	56
No. x-rayed	55

In addition children attending the Oldham Hulme Grammar School which is not a local authority school, were offered B.C.G. vaccination. The following figures relate:

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. offered B.C.G.	103	79	182
No. of acceptances	92	68	160
Percentage of acceptances	89.3%	86.8%	88.0%
No. excluded on medical grounds	—	—	—
No. of skin tests	90	68	158
No. Positive	13	14	27
No. Negative	76	49	125
No. vaccinated	76	49	125
No. requiring x-ray	—	—	—

* The differences between the number of skin tests taken and the results given are due to non attendance for readings.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Staff

At the beginning of the year the establishment consisted of one Chief Chiropodist, one Senior Chiropodist and two part-time chiropodists. During the year one part-time chiropodist resigned and two were appointed.

Transport

The Chief Chiropodist is included in the Motor Car Allowance Scheme of the Corporation.

Clinics

Chiropody Clinics are held at the Central Clinic, Cannon Street, and at Tate Street and Honeywell Lane Child Welfare Centres.

The following figures relate to treatments given:—

(a) Clinic Cases

Clinics	Sessions held	No. of Cases at 1.1.69	New Cases	Treatments Given	Removed from Register*	No. of Cases at 31.12.69
Central	510	769	138	3,401	166	741
Honeywell Lane.	153	212	40	1,079	9	243
Tate Street	192	244	42	1,271	12	274
Totals ...	855	1,225	220	5,751	187	1,258

(b) Domiciliary Cases

No. of Cases 1.1.69	New Cases	Former Clinic Cases	Treatments Given	Removed from Register*	No. of Cases at 31.12.69
441	57	46	1,796	84	460

*These numbers include patients who have failed to attend after numerous appointments and their names have been taken off the register.

No visits were made to the Nuffield Villa and Mayall Street Home during the year. Patients requiring urgent treatment were treated at one of the clinics.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Staff

Consultant Psychiatrists: The Consultant Psychiatrists to the authority are Dr. N. Berlyne and Dr. S. Levine.

Psychologist: The department no longer has an establishment for a psychologist, although the educational psychologist to the Child Guidance Service undertakes clinical work on a sessional basis for the Psychiatric Unit.

Social Workers: The establishment, which includes Mr. T. P. McKniff, Lay Administrative Officer, consists of:—

- 1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer
- 6 Mental Welfare Officers
- 2 Welfare Assistants

The establishment of mental welfare officers has been maintained throughout the year.

In July, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, Mr. D. Cheetham, returned to the Department after successfully completing the course and obtaining the Certificate of Social Work of the Council for Social Work Training. In September, Mr. E. Hall, Mental Welfare Officer commenced the same course at Manchester College of Commerce.

During December the Senior Medical Welfare Officer, Mr. D. Cheetham, was appointed to the post of Deputy Director of Welfare Services and is expected to take up his appointment early in 1970.

Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit:

- 1 Supervisor
- 6 Assistant Supervisors
- 1 Physiotherapist (2 sessions per week)

The vacancy of physiotherapist had not been filled at the end of this year.

Industrial Centre for Adults:

- 1 Senior Instructor
- 1 Senior Instructress
- 4 Instructors
- 3 Instructresses

Staff was up to establishment at the end of the year.

In September, the Senior Instructress, Mrs. A. Marney, commenced the one year course for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Adults at the Bolton Institute of Technology.

Survey on Psychiatric Emergencies in the Community

On the 4th July, 1969, Dr. John Johnson, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.M., Consultant Psychiatrist, Manchester Royal Infirmary, published a paper

entitled *Psychiatric Emergencies in the Community*. This paper was as a result of a survey carried out in the Oldham area covering a twelve week period in which the Mental Welfare Officers had been closely involved in collecting field work data.

Co-ordination of Psychiatric Services

The close co-operation and co-ordination of hospital and local authority services which has long been a feature in Oldham was maintained. Social work in respect of Oldham patients admitted to the Elizabeth Martland Unit is undertaken by mental welfare officers. In the majority of cases the mental welfare officers attend the psychiatric out-patient clinic along with the patients referred by them and also any other cases as requested by the medical staff. It has long been the practice for mental welfare officers to accompany the consultant psychiatrist on almost all domiciliary visits.

Details of all admissions, transfers and discharges from the Elizabeth Martland Unit are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Complete access to hospital in-patients is allowed to mental welfare officers which creates and maintains continuity in the relationship between patient and social worker.

A weekly case conference is held and is attended by the consultant psychiatrists, hospital medical staff, medical officers of the Department of Public Health, the Educational Psychologist and mental welfare officers. The purpose of the conference is to discuss problems and progress of patients, and the staff of this department find it most valuable.

The majority of patients on discharge from hospital are recommended for after-care and, if willing, are visited by a mental welfare officer. Problems arising during after-care are reported to the hospital medical staff at the case conference. Where necessary, and on request, written reports are forwarded to the hospital medical staff.

Work Undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers

There were 224 new cases referred, a decrease of 46 on the previous year.

Table I is an analysis of the new cases referred showing the source of referral, with comparative figures for three preceding years. The management of the new cases is presented at Table II.

TABLE I

New Cases Referred (Mental Illness)

<i>Source of referral</i>	1966	1967	1968	1969
General Practitioner	99	111	109	85
Hospitals (on discharge from in-patient treatment)	35	23	15	18
Hospitals (after or during out-patient or day treatment)	46	31	29	14
Police and Courts	15	28	30	20
Other sources	51	66	87	87
Totals:	246	259	270	224

TABLE II

Management of New Cases

Admitted to hospital:—

for treatment (Section 26)	1
for observation (Section 25)	7
in emergency (Section 29)	25
for day care	1
informal	55
Section 60	—

Referred to:—

Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic	13
Welfare Services Department	17
Under Observation	74
No further action	31
Total	224

Of the 13 patients referred to the Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic for assessment 4 continued to attend for follow-up interviews, the remaining 9 were kept under observation by mental welfare officers.

Compulsory powers are used only as a last resort in effecting admission of patients to hospitals for the mentally ill.

The services of the mental welfare officers are available throughout the 24 hours, one officer being on rota duty for evening and week-end calls.

Table III gives the visits and reports made by these officers with comparative figures for the three preceding years.

TABLE III

Visits and Reports made by Mental Welfare Officers

	1966	1967	1968	1969
<i>Visits:</i>				
Pre-care	2,130	1,680	3,616	2,795
After-care	4,040	4,119	4,426	3,025
With psychiatrists	74	197	126	135
To Oldham Royal Infirmary	59	47	105	133
To Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic	303	356	444	410
To Elizabeth Martland Unit	739	558	517	653
Regarding property	82	122	197	248
Ineffective	792	570	1,167	943
Attendances in Court	9	14	15	6
Totals ...	8,228	7,663	10,613	8,348

The trend of previous years has continued inasmuch as general practitioners still refer a large number of cases direct to the mental welfare officers. It appears that this practice will continue whilst general practitioners are overburdened with large numbers of patients

Admissions to Hospital

There were 151 new admissions and 252 re-admissions. Mental welfare officers are involved in all cases of compulsory admission, and whilst every effort is made to obtain an application by the nearest relative it is sometimes necessary for an officer to make application under Section 29 (emergency application) and Section 25 (observations).

In all cases for admission under Section 26 (treatment), application must be made by the nearest relative or by a mental welfare officer with the written consent of the nearest relative if possible. In a number of informal admissions, particularly patients admitted following out-patient consultations, mental welfare officers are not involved.

Table IV shows the number of admissions under the different sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

TABLE IV

Elizabeth Martland Unit

For observation (Section 25)	25
For treatment (Section 26)	1
For observation in emergency (Section 29)	50
Court Order (Section 60)	—
Informal	327
Total	403

It is pleasing to record that the majority of admissions to hospital are of an informal nature.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 it is the duty of the local authority to provide temporary protection for property of persons admitted to hospital. Mental welfare officers undertake this function for mentally disordered persons as their prior knowledge of the person concerned makes it possible for them to deal more adequately with the cases. During the year 7 homes were under the care of the Department.

Cases where patients are living alone and are considered to be incapable of managing their own affairs by virtue of serious mental disorder are referred to the Court of Protection and a Receiver is appointed by the Court. Mr. T. P. McKniff has been permitted to accept the appointment of Receiver and at the end of the year had been appointed Receiver in 4 cases.

Facilities for Treatment

Out-Patient Treatment

Clinics are held daily in the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department of the Oldham and District General Hospital. A considerable number of out-patients received E.C.T. and two sessions a week are allocated for this treatment.

Day Care

Arrangements exist for selected patients who are considered suitable for day-care to attend the Psychiatric Ward at Westhulme Hospital or the Elizabeth Martland Unit. There is special accommodation for patients in the Day Centre adjoining the Unit, providing accommodation for patients from Oldham and the adjacent districts.

Transport is provided by the Ambulance Service. A vehicle calls for the patients in the morning and returns them home in the late afternoon or early evening.

In-Patient Treatment

The majority of patients requiring hospital treatment are admitted to the Elizabeth Martland Unit, Oldham and District General Hospital.

No difficulty has been experienced in securing hospital admission for patients and in all cases of acute urgency, admission was readily affected.

A limited number of beds is also available in the Psychiatric Ward at Westhulme Hospital. Patients are admitted informally and are usually transferred from the Psychiatric Unit.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service is utilised for the removal of patients to hospital. The mental welfare officers have authority to request a vehicle when necessary.

Patients receiving day-care are transported to and from the hospital. Many out-patients receiving E.C.T. are conveyed to the Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic and returned home, usually by sitting case car.

The Ambulance Service also transports children to and from the Junior Training Centre and the Special Care Unit.

Trainees attending the Industrial Centre are encouraged to use public transport but, if due to disability, this is not possible, transport is provided through the Ambulance Service by sitting case car.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Care and Training of the Mentally Subnormal

During the year 9 children (six boys, three girls) were reported to the department by the education authorities as being unsuitable for education at school and were admitted to the training centre.

Only those children leaving Marland Fold whose referral is considered necessary by the Principal School Medical Officer and the Headmaster at Marland Fold are referred for supervision after leaving school.

Hospital Care

Whilst community care is providing the best possible service, there are still cases of subnormality which cannot be catered for adequately at home. These cases are placed on the waiting list for admission to Calderstones Hospital, which is the hospital allocated to this area.

Dr. E. M. Hutton, Deputy Medical Superintendent of Calderstones Hospital and Consultant in Subnormality, holds a fortnightly clinic at the Department of Public Health as part of a scheme for the better management of subnormal persons in the community. Cases are seen at the request of the general practitioners, the consultant psychiatrists at the Elizabeth Martland Unit, and mental welfare officers. During the year the following cases were seen:—

Oldham Patients

34

Out-District Patients

76

These arrangements have proved extremely helpful and many cases, particularly of severely handicapped children who have been on the waiting list for admission to hospital for long periods, have been seen regularly at this Clinic and medical guidance combined with drug therapy has in many cases resulted in reducing the home management problems of these children.

TABLE V

Waiting List for Admission to Hospital

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases on waiting list at 1.1.69	6	9	15
Cases placed on waiting list	4	1	5
	10	10	20
Admitted to hospital, removed or died	3	4	7
Cases on waiting list at end of year	7	6	13

Of the 5 cases placed on the waiting list, 3 males and 1 female were of top priority and 1 male of semi-priority.

The priority of allocations for the 13 patients on the waiting list at the end of the year were:—

Top priority	5
Semi-priority	2
Nil priority	6

Temporary Accommodation

During the year short term care was provided for 24 cases, (10 males, 14 females) in order to permit the parents to take a much needed holiday. 14 were admitted to Calderstones Hospital, 5 to the Department's hostels, 4 to the Elizabeth Martland Unit, and 1 to the Spastics Centre. In some cases persons are admitted for temporary periods in hospital for observation, following out-patient appointments at Dr. Hutton's fortnightly clinic.

Community Care

The duties of the mental welfare officers include the care and supervision of cases of subnormality at home and on leave from hospital.

At the beginning of the year 244 persons were being visited. There were 31 new cases accepted and 9 cases discharged from care, leaving 266 under care at the end of the year.

Details of reports and visits made in respect of these cases are given below, together with comparative figures for 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969:—

Reports:

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Case histories	8	5	19	6
Progress reports	18	12	14	16

Visits:

Care and supervision ...	1321	2234	2197	2408
Ineffective	212	166	207	242

Arrangements with Adjacent Local Health Authorities

By arrangement suitable juniors and adults are admitted from the Saddleworth district into the junior and adult training centres and an agreed charge is made to the West Riding County Council.

Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit provides accommodation for 15 severely handicapped children and whilst every effort is made to permit all children to attend five days per week, it has been necessary to restrict the number of day attendances in those cases where the person is over 16 years of age. The importance of the Special Care Unit is increased due to the severe shortage of permanent hospital beds; it is extremely doubtful whether the parents would be able to retain their severely handicapped children at home without the respite afforded by attendance at the Unit.

At the beginning of the year, 19 children were on the register (8 boys, 11 girls). During the year 5 boys and 2 girls were admitted. During the year there were 5 girls and 4 boys discharged. There were 17 children (9 boys and 8 girls) on the register at the end of the year.

Junior Training Centre

The Junior Training Centre at Haven Lane is open Monday to Friday of each week and is closed during the school holiday period. A mid-day meal is provided through the School Meals Service. A small charge is made to the parents, but in necessitous cases, the charge is reduced or waived. Free milk is also supplied once a day to each child.

On the 1st of January there were 28 pupils (10 boys, 18 girls) on the register, 26 from the Oldham County Borough and 2 from the Saddleworth district of the West Riding County Council.

There were 4 new admissions, all girls from the Oldham County Borough. There were 4 discharges during the year, 1 boy and 3 girls, all from the Oldham County Borough.

On the 31st December there were 28 pupils on the register, 26 from the Oldham County Borough and 2 from the Saddleworth district of the West Riding County Council.

There are two groups of children in the Centre, four to eight years and nine to 16 years, and whilst in both groups methods of teaching allow the children to express themselves, i.e. in art and free play, in the older group a more routine type of curriculum is used and some of the training is designed to make the children useful in small domestic tasks and to prepare them for the more mature environment in the adult centre.

The aim of this early education and training is to make the individual socially acceptable and to develop those skills, and obtain such knowledge, as will enable them to live a happy and complete life, and also prepare them for outside employment or community training at the adult centre.

The Ambulance Service transports the children to and from the Centre, part-time drivers being engaged for this purpose.

In July a trip to Fleetwood was provided by the Oldham Blind Children and Welfare Organisation. Once again we extend our gratitude and appreciation to the members of this organisation for their continued generosity and kindness.

Two Christmas parties were arranged for the children, one by the Oldham Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and the other by the Oldham Blind Children and Welfare Organisation, both of which were very much appreciated.

All the facilities of the School Health Service, including dental inspection and treatment, are available to the children attending the training centre and special care unit, and are fully utilised.

Physiotherapy

We were unable to obtain the services of a physiotherapist during the year and the position remained open at the end of the year.

Arthurs and Alice A. Kenyon Industrial Centres

There has been complete integration of the sexes at the Industrial Centre since 1963.

The Centre is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday of each week. A mid-day meal is provided by the School Meals Service.

Travelling facilities are provided free either by the provision of bus tokens or through the Ambulance Service. Trainees who are able to make their way to the centre are encouraged to do so. Patients from the Elizabeth Martland Unit are accepted at the centre.

Admissions and Discharges

	Oldham Cases		West Riding County Council Cases	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
No. on register at 1.1.69	89	79	3	3
No. discharged	13	11	1	1
No. admitted	16	9	—	—
No on register at 31.12.69	92	77	2	2

A summary of the 26 persons discharged during the year is given below:—

	<i>Males Females</i>	
Placed in employment	3	3
Ceased to attend	5	5
Admitted to hospital	5	3
Died	1	1

The centre is completely orientated to industrial work. Our long-standing contract with a local firm has continued and with the exception of 15 trainees employed in the laundry and 3 on kitchen duties, all trainees are engaged on contract work. Each individual is paid in accordance with his ability and many are earning the maximum allowed under Social Security Benefits. It is felt that the industrial environment develops independence in the mentally disordered who look upon their attendance at the centre as direct employment.

The laundry employs 15 trainees, 4 of whom are paid full wages in accordance with the rates prevailing in the laundry industry. Work is undertaken for a number of Corporation Departments, the largest users being the Health and Welfare Services Departments.

Home Training

No special arrangements exist for home training in cases of sub-normality.

Residential Accommodation

Nuffield Villa

This hostel was opened in 1961. It originally comprised two wings with a central entrance, each wing providing 10 single bedded rooms with separate lounge and toilet facilities. The accommodation was increased in 1964 by the addition of a male wing comprising 11 single bedrooms and storage facilities. A further 10 bedded extension for females was completed in October, 1966, and was occupied immediately.

A number of residents are employed in open industry within the community; all others attend the industrial centre. Those in outside employment make payment from their own earnings for board and residence and those attending the centre receive Social Security or Sick-ness Benefit, the appropriate amount for board and lodgings being reclaimed from them.

The hostel is quite unique in the type of care it provides for the residents. A minimum of supervision is given. Each resident has his or her own bedsitting room, in many cases furnished by the residents themselves out of their own earnings in outside employment or at the industrial centre. The aim has been to provide a self-help environment where residents are encouraged as part of their rehabilitation to undertake as many responsibilities for their own wellbeing as their ability allows. This form of residential care for selected residents has proved extremely successful and the environment produces a sense of independence.

At the beginning of the year there were 39 residents (20 males and 19 females). There were 16 new admissions (9 males and 7 females) and 16 discharges (10 males and 6 females), 5 males and 2 females were transferred to the new Limeside Hostel, 1 female was transferred to Mayall Street and 3 males and 1 female returned to their own homes. 1 male and 1 female were admitted to hospital and 1 male and 1 female died.

At the end of the year there were 39 residents, (19 males and 20 females), 7 working in the community and 32 (14 males and 18 females) employed in the Centre.

The following table gives details of admissions and discharges of residents and the sources from which they were admitted:—

	In residence at 1.1.69	Admissions	Discharges	In residence at 31.12.69	Admitted from:			
					Hospitals	Own Home	Mayall Street	Lime-side
Males	20	9	10	19	4	2	1	1
Females	19	7	6	20	2	3	3	—
Totals	39	16	16	39	6	5	4	1

Mayall Street Home

This home, which was opened in 1962, was originally an experiment in the provision of community care for the elderly mentally disordered. Whilst there are still many residents in the older age groups, it is now the policy to admit people in the lower age ranges who would benefit from this more conventional type of hostel accommodation. The hostel provides 24-hour supervision which is necessary because of the predominance of elderly residents who require attention during the night.

At the beginning of the year there were 22 residents (5 males, 17 females). There were 5 admissions (1 male and 4 females) and 8 discharges (2 male and 6 female), 1 male was transferred to the Nuffield Hostel and 1 to the new Limeside Hostel. Of the 6 females, 3 were transferred to the Nuffield Hostel, 2 were discharged home and one to hospital.

At the end of the year there were 19 residents, (4 males and 15 females), 13 were employed at the Industrial Centre, the remaining 6 residents, all female, due to mental or physical incapacity were incapable of undertaking any form of employment.

The following table gives details of the admissions and discharges of residents and the sources from which they were admitted:—

	In Residence at 1.1.69	Admissions	Discharges	In Residence at 31.12.69	Admitted from:		
					Hospital	Nuffield Villa	Home
Males	5	1	2	4	—	—	1
Females ...	17	4	6	15	1	1	2
Totals ...	22	5	8	19	1	1	3

Limeside Community Care Hostel:

During December 1968, a further development in community care was achieved in that a new hostel for the mentally handicapped was opened, situated on one of the Corporation's housing estates. The hostel consists of two semi-detached 5 bedroomed houses which have been converted to one house by adaptation on the ground floor. This gives accommodation for 14 beds (9 men and 5 women) together with a small flat for the resident staff. All residents go out to work during the day; staff supervision being kept to a minimum. The residents are encouraged to develop a degree of self reliance and it is hoped that eventually they may establish for themselves an independent life in the community.

At the beginning of the year there were six residents (3 men and 3 women). There were 9 admissions during the year (7 males and 2 females) and 3 discharges. 1 male and 1 female returned to their own homes and 1 male returned to the Nuffield Hostel.

At the end of the year there were 12 residents (8 males and 4 females).

The following table gives details of admissions and discharges and the sources from which they were admitted:—

	In Residence at 1.1.69	Admissions	Discharges	In Residence at 31.12.69	Admitted from:		
					Home	Mayall Street	Nuffield Villa
Male	3	7	2	8	1	1	5
Females ...	3	2	1	4	—	—	2
Totals ...	6	9	3	12	1	1	7

Greylands Holiday Home:

This holiday home situated at Rhos-on-Sea near Colwyn Bay, North Wales, has spacious grounds and is only a few minutes from the sea. It was acquired by the Department in 1968, in order to provide convalescence for people who have been in hospital and have recovered from mental or nervous illnesses; for persons on the recommendation of their doctor who, because of nervous disorders, would benefit from a period of convalescence in a therapeutic environment, and secondly as a holiday home for mentally handicapped persons.

During the year nearly all the hostel residents took a fortnight's holiday, some accompanied by the staff of this Department. In addition, two members of this Department took a group of trainees from the Industrial Centre on a week's holiday during September.

For the remainder of the year, persons known to this Department took both long and short term holidays which were not accompanied by extra staff from this Department.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Staff

The staff employed at the beginning and at the end of the year was as follows:—

	1st Jan.	31st Dec.
Domestic Help Organiser	1	1
Assistant Organisers	3	3
Domestic Helps:		
Full-time (40 hours or more per week)	1 porter	1 porter
Part-time (under 40 hours per week) ...	209	197

Organisers' Visits

The number of visits during the year was 6,018, compared with 8,103 in the previous year. This decrease has been due to the fact that the section has had one organiser on foot until 19th June, 1969. The section commenced training sessions on 3 days per week during December, 1968 and this has meant that the Organisers routine work had to be cut down to accommodate the training sessions.

Charges

The full charge of 6/- per hour, which was instituted in April, 1966 has remained unchanged. Persons receiving Social Security benefit still receive help free of charge.

Courses

Mrs. Hadfield, Domestic Help Organiser, attended a training course for Supervisors of Manual Workers at St. Helens from 27.1.69—31.1.69 organised by North Western Provincial Council for Local Authorities Services.

Two of the Assistant Domestic Help Organisers attended a week's course organised by the Department of Employment and Productivity—"Training within Industry for Supervisors".

Training

The section commenced training courses for the Domestic Helps employed by the Borough in December, 1968.

The course consists of one week (approximately 12 hours) of lectures given by various members of staff employed by the Department, e.g. Home Nursing, Health Visiting, Mental Health and Public Health Inspectors, all services which a Domestic Help comes into contact with during the course of her work.

The Domestic Helps are given lectures on how to cope with various situations and types of people.

The Domestic Helps are given lectures by the Domestic Help Organiser and her Assistants on their various duties. They are also given a lecture on Conditions of Service by the Administrative Assistant to make them familiar with the regulations governing their jobs.

When this system was introduced the new Domestic Helps were a little apprehensive, whilst the longer serving members tended to take the attitude that they had nothing to learn. When they realised that they were not being taught how to clean but how to create a better image for the service and were made more aware of the importance of the service within the community, this attitude changed and they became tremendously enthusiastic and have had much to contribute in the discussions and formulation of further training schemes.

During the year 195 Domestic Helps have completed the course. The Domestic Helps themselves have stated that the training course makes them feel part of the service, confident in the knowledge that the organisation of the Health Department is backing them up in all they do.

The course encourages the Domestic Helps to take a more personal interest in their cases and as a result of this they are doing many more duties than just cleaning floors, windows and general scrubbing. They are cooking many more meals for their cases and encouraging their cases to take a more active interest in life. In addition the helps are making the needs of the cases quickly known to the organisers so that action can be taken to alleviate distress.

Although there were 122 resignations in 1969, 83 were those who had not been on the Training Course, but of the 195 who attended the Course this year, only 39 have resigned.

Cases Assisted

The total number of cases receiving assistance was 1,905. The number of new cases was 579 compared with 503 in 1968.

Night Attendant Service

This service is provided where a patient is acutely ill and living alone or where relatives need some temporary relief. The full charge of 36/- per night instituted in April, 1966 has remained unchanged.

The number of cases and night sessions worked are shown below with comparative figures for 1968:—

	1968	1969
Number of cases assisted	62	47
Night sessions worked	257	206

ANALYSIS OF CASES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

Cases	Cases on books at 1.1.69	New Cases	Total Cases Receiving Assistance	Cancelled Cases	Cases on books at 31.12.69
Sickness under 65	31	36	67	43	24
Chronic Sick under 65	48	26	74	32	42
Maternity	—	7	7	7	—
Tuberculosis under 65	3	1	4	—	4
Tuberculosis over 65	—	—	—	—	—
Blindness under 65	7	3	10	4	6
Blindness over 65	33	13	46	18	28
Old Age and Sickness	1,283	493	1,776	538	1,238
Totals :	1,405	579	1,984	642	1,342

Number of Helps employed 31.12.69 Full-time 1 porter
 Part-time 197 Domestic Helps

Night Attendant Service

No. of cases ... 47 No. of Sessions ... 206 (average 4 per case)
 No. of Night Attendants employed 31.12.69 2
 Domestic Help Organisers' visits 6,018

OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

General Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental and Supplementary Optician's Services

The Oldham Executive Council consists of 11 members and 25 other members, 5 of whom are appointed by the local health authority and named below:-

To retire 31st March, 1970:

Dr. E. Gilbert
Councillor A. J. Martin
Mr. H. G. Taylor, J.P.

To retire 31st March, 1971:

Alfreda Mrs. E. Hooton, J.P.
Councillor Miss E. Hooton, S.A., J.P.
Councillor R. M. Whitbread

To retire on 31st March, 1972:

Mr. F. Taylor, J.P.
Councillor F. Whitbread

Councillor F. Taylor, J.P. retired in March and May respectively. Councillor F. Whitbread and Councillor R. M. Whitbread retired in

SECTION IV OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL General Practitioner Services

General Medical Services
There were 55 principal medical practitioners on the Council's Medical List at the 31st March, 1970, of whom 47 were registered as working in the Office area. The number of General Practitioners registered with the Council at the 31st December, 1969 was 54, a decrease of 11 on the previous year.

Pharmaceutical Services

On the 31st March, 1970, the Pharmaceutical List included the following number of practitioners in the area:-

- (a) Pharmacists 24
- (b) Drug Stores 1
- (c) Supplier Appointed Dispensers 1

Dental Clinical Services

The number of practitioners on the Dental List at 31st March, 1970 was 24.

Supplementary Optician's Services

The following statement shows the number of opticians and dispensing opticians and dispensing optician's assistants on the Council's Optical List at 31st March, 1970:

OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

General Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

The Oldham Executive Council consists of a Chairman and 29 other members, 8 of whom are appointed by the local health authority and named below:—

To retire 31st March, 1970:

Dr. B. Gilbert.
Councillor A. J. Markham
Alderman E. G. Taylor, J.P.

To retire 31st March, 1971:

Alderman Mrs. E. Rothwell, J.P.
Councillor Miss E. Brierley, B.A., J.P.
Councillor H. N. Whitehead.

To retire on 31st March, 1972:

Alderman F. Baxter, J.P.
Councillor F. Wolstencroft.

Councillor F. B. Balson and Councillor A. Tweedale retired in March and May respectively and were replaced by Councillor F. Wolstencroft and Councillor Miss E. Brierley, B.A., J.P.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Pattinson for the information contained in the following report which relates to the year ended 31st March, 1970.

General Medical Services

There were 89 principal medical practitioners on the Council's Medical List at the 31st March, 1970, of whom 47 were regarded as resident in the Oldham area. The number of Oldham patients registered with doctors at the 31st December, 1969 was 111,123, a decrease of 572 on the previous year.

Pharmaceutical Services

On the 31st March, 1970, the Pharmaceutical List included the following number of contractors in the area:—

(a) Pharmacists	31
(b) Drug Stores	1
(c) Surgical Appliance Suppliers	7

General Dental Services

The number of practitioners on the Dental List at 31st March, 1970 was 21.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

The following statement shows the number of ophthalmic medical practitioners, ophthalmic opticians and dispensing opticians under contract

with the Ophthalmic Services Committee at 31st March, 1970:—

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners	3
Ophthalmic Opticians	23
Dispensing Opticians	2

Charges

The following charges are effective:—

Pharmaceutical Services

A charge of 2/6d. is made in respect of each prescription dispensed; the charge to be paid by the patient. The charges apply to medicines, appliances and elastic hosiery, in the latter case one stocking counts as one item and attracts a charge of 2/6d.

There are exemptions provided for in regulations and the following is a list of persons who do not pay the charges:—

- (a) Persons under the age of 15 years.
will also apply when non-National Health Service type frames are chosen by a child of any age.
- (b) Persons over the age of 65 years.
- (c) Expectant mothers or nursing mothers who hold a current exemption certificate issued by an Executive Council.
- (d) Persons holding exemption certificates because they suffer from one of certain conditions specified in the regulations.
- (e) Persons and dependents who hold exemption certificates issued by the Ministry of Social Security, in receipt of supplementary pension or allowances.
- (f) War Pensioners who need prescriptions for the treatment of their accepted war disability.

Dental

The maximum charge to patients for more than one denture, together with any other treatment is £6 5s. 0d.

Ophthalmic

The charge to patients for lenses are 16s. 0d. per lens for single vision lenses and £1 5s. 0d. per lens for bifocals.

Children under 16 or if over this age in full-time education (other than further education) under the 1944 Education Act, are eligible for free glasses if these are chosen from the range of children's standard frames. Those children within the ages of 10 to 16 years, or older children still attending full-time education are allowed to have under the General Ophthalmic Service, frames within the adult range with exemption from lens charges. The normal statutory charges apply when a child under 10 years chooses glasses from the adult range of frames and the charges will also apply when non-National Health Service type frames are chosen by a child of any age.

Finance

The total cost of the services for the year ended 31st March, 1970 was £969,740, of which £98,059 was met from charges made to patients for pharmaceutical, dental and optical services, leaving a net cost to the Exchequer of £871,681.

*SECTION V**Epidemiology*

SECTION IV

Typhoid Fever

No cases were notified. Typhoid fever was reported in 1932, when one case was notified and diagnosed.

Typhoid Fever

There were 18 cases notified compared with 14 cases in the previous year.

Typhoid Fever

(a) Typhoid Fever

No cases were notified.

(b) The Department was informed of a case of typhoid fever reported in the British Medical Journal in January. The patient is a boy aged 15 years who was admitted to hospital in January. On admission to the hospital, the parents and other members of the family, who were kept under surveillance, showed no signs of infection. The patient was discharged in February.

(c) In November, the Department was informed of a case of typhoid fever which occurred in a patient who had been in hospital in December. The patient is a boy aged 15 years who was admitted to hospital in December. On admission to the hospital, the parents and other members of the family, who were kept under surveillance, showed no signs of infection. The patient was discharged in January.

SECTION V

Epidemiology

Typhoid Fever

No cases were notified.

Typhoid Fever

There were 5 cases notified and 1 diagnosed.

Typhoid Fever

There were 17 cases notified compared with 14 cases in the previous year.

Typhoid Fever

No cases were notified compared with 1 case in the previous year.

Typhoid Fever

There were 113 cases notified compared with 102 in the previous year.

SECTION V

Epidemiology

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

No cases were notified. Diphtheria last occurred in 1950, when one case was notified and confirmed.

Scarlet Fever

There were 16 cases notified compared with 34 cases in the previous year.

Enteric Fever

(a) Typhoid Fever:

No cases were notified.

(i) The department was informed of a case of typhoid, a male serving in the British Forces in Germany. The parents of this boy went to Germany and visited him in hospital. On return to this country, the parents and close members of the family, were kept under surveillance; faeces and urine specimens were all negative on culture.

(ii) In November, the department was informed that cases of typhoid fever had occurred in passengers on board the S.S. Angelina. Seven Oldham people who had been on board the ship were kept under surveillance but none of them developed any symptoms suggestive of typhoid.

(b) Para-typhoid Fever:

No cases were notified.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified.

Acute Meningitis

There were 6 cases notified and 4 confirmed.

Infective Jaundice

There were 37 cases notified compared with 16 cases in the previous year.

Tetanus

No cases notified compared with 1 case in the previous year.

Measles

There were 918 cases notified compared with 204 in the previous year.

Whooping Cough

There were 4 cases notified and confirmed compared with 23 cases in the previous year. Of the 4 cases, 2 had received a full course of prophylaxis.

Dysentery

There were 83 cases notified, 78 of which were confirmed bacteriologically compared with 225 in the previous year.

In November, an outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in the local authority's nursery and as a result of investigation 16 children and 2 members of staff were found to be positive.

After three consecutive negative specimens the children and staff were allowed to return.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were 4 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified. These were kept under observation and in all cases vision was unimpaired.

Smallpox, Acute Poliomyelitis, Malaria, Anthrax, Brucellosis.

No cases were notified

The department was informed of 4 persons who arrived in this country from smallpox areas; they were kept under surveillance and nothing untoward developed.

E. Coli Infection

There were 38 cases of E. Coli infection in young children compared with 28 in the previous year.

In May, an outbreak of E. Coli infection occurred in the local authority's nursery and as a result of investigation 7 children were found to be positive.

After three consecutive negative specimens the children were allowed to return.

Food Poisoning

In all cases or suspected cases of food poisoning full enquiries are made to ascertain the source of infection. Samples of any suspected food available are submitted for bacteriological examination.

During the year 46 cases were brought to notice, 18 by formal notification and 28 ascertained following investigation. Of the 46 cases, 34 were associated with four outbreaks. There were 12 individual cases.

A. Outbreaks

A child was notified as suffering from food poisoning and a further child was ascertained. The causative organism was *Salm. heidelberg* but the source of the infection was not established.

The headmistress of an Infants School reported that a number of children were suffering from stomach pains and diarrhoea. Food specimens were sent for analysis and were reported "gross contamination of faecal coli". Faeces specimens from 22 children and food handlers who had symptoms were reported negative but it was considered that the agent was *cl welchii* on clinical grounds.

Four persons in the same family were notified as suffering from food poisoning and three members of another family were ascertained. These families had stayed at a farmhouse for their annual holidays in Devon and some members of the families had commenced feeling ill in Devon and others after they had returned home. It was significant that one person who had consumed a much smaller quantity of milk than the remainder experienced no symptoms. *Staph aureus* organisms were isolated from faeces specimens in two cases.

A man was notified as suffering from food poisoning and his wife and child were ascertained cases. *Salm. panama* was isolated from the faeces specimens in all cases but there were no food specimens available. Inquiries revealed that a ready cooked turkey was obtained from a friend of the family and some of the meat was consumed by the husband when it was in a stale condition.

B. Individual Cases

There were 12 individual cases. No organisms were isolated in two cases. *Salm. virchow* was isolated in five cases and *Salm. typhi-murium*, *Salm. heidelberg*, *Salm. bredeney*, *Salm. oranienburg* and *cl welchii* were isolated in the remaining cases.

CASES OF CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR

Months	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Infective Jaundice	Food Poisoning	Acute Meningitis	Enceph- litis	Whooping Cough	Acute Pollo- myelitis
January ...	25	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
February ...	30	1	10	2	1	—	—	2	—
March ...	72	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
April ...	54	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	99	—	4	5	—	1	—	—	—
June ...	196	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	168	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
August ...	86	2	—	5	1	2	—	—	—
September ...	33	—	3	3	9	—	—	—	—
October ...	32	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
November ...	48	2	44	4	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	75	—	4	4	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	918	16	78	37	18	4	—	4	—

TUBERCULOSIS

There was no change in the Tuberculosis Service provided for the borough. Out-patient diagnosis and preventive work is carried out at the Central Chest Clinic, Oldham and District General Hospital, and in-patient treatment is provided at Strinesdale Hospital and other hospitals outside the borough.

Deaths

The number of deaths registered 5 (4 pulmonary and 1 other tuberculosis including late effects) gives a rate per 1,000 of the population of 0.05 (0.04 pulmonary and 0.01 other tuberculosis) compared with 11 (8 pulmonary and 3 other tuberculosis) and a rate of 0.10 (0.07 pulmonary and 0.03 other tuberculosis) for the previous year.

The Tuberculosis Register

The number of cases on the register at the 31st December| was 297| which compares with 327 at the end of the previous year.

During the year 91 cases were removed for the following reasons:—

1. Recovered	38
2. Removal out	11
3. Lost sight of	18
4. Will not attend	7
5. Died	15
6. Diagnosis not confirmed	2

All the 38 recovered cases were pulmonary.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were 40 new cases placed on the register compared with 37 for the previous year.

	Male	Female	Total
R.A.1. (Early cases, sputum negative or absent)	8	2	10
R.A.2. (Intermediate cases, sputum negative or absent)	6	3	9
R.A.3. (Advanced cases, sputum negative or absent)	*2	2	4
R.B.1. (Early cases, sputum positive)	5	1	6
R.B.2. (Intermediate cases, sputum positive) ...	6	1	7
R.B.3. (Advanced cases, sputum positive)	**4	—	4

* Includes 1 case notified posthumously.

**Includes 2 cases notified posthumously.

There were 5 inward transfers to the borough.

Deaths

During the year, 4 patients died from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.04 per 1,000 of the population. The figures compare with 9 deaths and a rate of 0.08 for the previous year.

In addition, 10 persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis died from causes other than tuberculosis.

Of the 4 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 was notified posthumously and the duration of the disease in the other 3 cases was under 2 years in 2 cases and 19 years in the remaining case.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were 14 new cases notified compared with 13 for the previous year.

The following details refer:—

Case 1 (M.Y.)	Male aged 13 years; neck glands.
Case 2 (A.M.)	Male aged 21 years; neck glands.
Case 3 (M.B.)	Male aged 24 years; cervical glands.
Case 4 (A.U.)	Male aged 29 years; neck glands
Case 5 (E.H.)	Male aged 57 years; spine.
Case 6 (A.B.)	Male aged 34 years; cervical lymph gland.
Case 7 (H.D.)	Female aged 76 years; left axilla.
Case 8 (L.W.)	Female aged 67 years; cervical glands.
Case 9 (A.B.)	Male aged 38 years; left foot.
Case 10 (D.P.)	Male aged 21 years; abscess left shoulder.
Case 11 (H.P.)	Female aged 33 years; neck glands.
Case 12 (E.H.)	Female aged 66 years; cervical glands.
Case 13 (V.S.)	Male aged 43 years; neck glands.
Case 14 (F.B.)	Female aged 44 years; neck glands.

There were 2 inward transfers to the borough—1 neck glands, 1 cervical adenitis.

Deaths

There were no deaths registered. One patient suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis died from causes other than non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Summary of New Cases and Deaths during the year

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Other tuberculosis incl. late effects	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 years	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 years	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 years	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
35-44 years	5	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
45-54 years	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55-64 years	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65-74 years	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	1
75 and over	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	31	9	8	6	4	—	—	1

1969	40	...	14	...	4	...	1
1968	37	...	13	...	8	...	3
1967	48	...	6	...	6	...	1
1966	58	...	3	...	9	...	—
1965	36	...	10	...	6	...	1
1964	44	...	4	...	11	...	—
1963	41	...	5	...	9	...	—
1962	39	...	1	...	10	...	1
1961	36	...	2	...	7	...	—
1960	86	...	1	...	12	...	2
1959	57	...	3	...	13	...	2
1958	49	...	14	...	11	...	1
1957	67	...	6	...	13	...	—
1956	98	...	11	...	15	...	4

Of the 54 new cases, 29 were found in Commonwealth immigrants.

CASES OF CERTAIN NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FROM 1948-1969

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Acute Meningitis	Acute Polio- myelitis	Tuberculosis			Infective Jaundice*
										Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total	
1948	187	19	-	235	1,384	186	54	3	5	100	33	133	
1949	393	8	2	211	1,076	188	8	2	1	89	34	123	
1950	245	1	-	300	1,202	462	18	6	13(2)	82	23	105	
1951	167	-	-	199	1,834	488	18	5	3(3)	104	20	124	
1952	230	-	1	108	1,542	472	9	7	4(3)	133	21	154	
1953	214	-	-	139	805	137	59	6	4(1)	83	20	103	
1954	167	-	-	235	1,189	376	26	9	-	70	23	93	
1955	259	-	4	15	1,832	1,695	18	5	8(5)	59	20	79	
1956	130	-	-	43	1,116	204	74(106)	5	12(7)	98	11	109	
1957	72	-	-	139	2,625	85	16(10)	4	5	67	6	73	
1958	143	-	-	64	887	1,448	9	4	4(2)	49	14	63	
1959	171	-	2	75	1,175	159	17(5)	5	2	57	3	60	
1960	76	-	†1	61	1,943	840	6	2	-	86	1	87	
1961	125	-	-	45	562	189	9(7)	6	18(1)	36	2	38	
1962	55	-	-	5	593	186	9(118)	2	1	39	7	46	
1963	78	-	-	36	1,368	98	11(34)	-	-	41	5	46	
1964	52	-	-	122	1,485	439	22(4)	-	-	44	4	48	
1965	154	-	2	25	744	177	11(4)	3	-	36	10	46	
1966	111	-	-	41	1,900	241	4(80)	-	-	58	3	61	
1967	20	-	1	87	649	118	2	-	-	48	6	54	
1968	34	-	1	23	204	229	18(24)	1	-	37	13	50	16
1969	16	-	-	4	918	78	18(28)	4	-	40	14	54	37

** Cases formally notified; figures in parentheses relate to cases ascertained following investigation.

*** Non-paralytic cases shown in parentheses; included in total figures.

† A Middleton resident admitted to local hospital with symptoms of enteric fever.

* Notifiable from 15.6.68.

†† Meningococcal Infection before 1.10.68.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FROM 1948-1969

Year	Population	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Acute Meningitis †	Acute Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis			Total
1948	120,600	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	•	1	-	49	13	-	62
1949	120,600	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	39	9	-	48
1950	119,500	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	•••	39	8	-	47
1951	119,450**	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	32	5	-	37
1952	119,800	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	35	8	-	43
1953	119,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	-	26
1954	120,340**	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	16	2	-	18
1955	120,400	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	15	4	-	19
1956	119,500	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	13	1	-	13
1957	118,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	12
1958	118,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	15
1959	117,800	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	12	2	-	14
1960	117,250	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
1961	115,280	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	1	-	11
1962	114,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
1963	114,220	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
1964	112,670	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	7
1965	111,480	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	9
1966	110,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	7
1967	109,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	11
1968	109,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
1969	108,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

• Not available.

•• Borough Extension.

*** This was an inward transferable death, a female aged 24 years, who contracted the disease in the borough.

**** 1948-1967 non-pulmonary only.

† Meningococcal Infection before 1.10.68

CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to cancer shows an increase of 45 when compared with the figure for 1968.

The figures for the last 13 years are as follows:—

1957	298
1958	283
1959	270
1960	270
1961	269
1962	242
1963	285
1964	277
1965	262
1966	282
1967	286
1968	233
1969	278

Analysis by Age and Sex Distribution

	Males	Females	Totals
0—14	1	—	1
15—24	—	—	—
25—34	2	1	3
35—44	3	5	8
45—54	17	13	30
55—64	42	33	75
65—74	56	37	93
75+	35	33	68
Totals ...	156	122	278

LOCALIZATION OF DISEASE

Site	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Total
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Oesophagus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stomach	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	7	23
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	8	22
Intestine	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	7	7	22
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	6	19
Larynx	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lung/Bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	21	7	55
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	9
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	6	2	23
Uterus	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	3	4	14
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	10
Leukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Other	M	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	7	12	8	37
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	11	12	33
Totals		—	—	—	1	—	3	8	30	75	93	68	278

Deaths from cancer and lung cancer for the years 1957 to 1969.*(a) Lung Cancer—Sex Distribution*

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Males	45	49	39	46	43	47	54	58	54	56	71	45	55
Females	11	8	3	6	6	8	8	7	11	9	8	7	9

(b) Cancer Deaths—Rates per thousand of population, 1957 to 1969

Year	Population	Total Cancer Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from Lung Cancer	Rate per 1,000 Population
1957	118,800	298	2.51	56	0.47
1958	118,300	283	2.39	57	0.48
1959	117,800	270	2.21	42	0.36
1960	117,250	270	2.30	52	0.44
1961	115,280	269	2.33	49	0.43
1962	114,680	242	2.11	55	0.48
1963	114,220	285	2.50	62	0.54
1964	112,670	277	2.46	65	0.58
1965	111,480	262	2.35	65	0.58
1966	110,640	282	2.55	65	0.59
1967	109,840	286	2.60	79	0.72
1968	109,100	233	2.14	52	0.48
1969	108,280	278	2.56	64	0.59

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a special clinic at Oldham and District General Hospital
The days and times of the sessions held are as follows:—

For Males and Females: Monday 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.
 Monday 5-0 to 7-0 p.m.
 Wednesday 10-0 a.m. to 12 noon
 Thursday 10-0 a.m. to 12 noon
 Thursday 5-0 to 7-0 p.m.

The following figures relate to Oldham patients attending for the first time at a treatment centre and are extracted from records received from the Consultant Venerologist in charge of the centre:—

	Oldham	Rochdale	Ashton
Syphilis	11	—	—
Gonorrhoea	230	9	12
Other conditions	217	11	5
Totals ...	458	20	17

WATER SUPPLY

The Engineer and Manager of the West Flanders Water Board (Mr. H. W. Kiers) has kindly supplied the following particulars:

GENERAL. During 1938, the water supplied by the West Flanders Water Board was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The water is derived from upland surface supplies with a minimum of one borehole. The Ghentwater treatment plant was brought into operation and the water passed into Ghentwater supply by Discharge via Wapenveld Service Reservoir.

All public water is continuously treated by the addition of chlorine before passing into the distribution system.

Other analyses were performed on waters which are also supplied to surrounding districts but these analyses are not included.

PURIFICATION. All waters are subjected to pH treatment and all the samples taken for purification examination were satisfactory.

EXAMINATION OF WATER. Numbers of chemical and bacteriological samples and also the average chemical analysis of the six points are as follows:

Average Analysis of Water from Point:

1. Pilsbry
2. Wicken
3. Redlynch
4. Chichester
5. Bournemouth
6. Torquay Bay

SECTION VI

Environmental Hygiene

	1	2	3	4	5	6
pH	7.45	7.32	7.45	7.39	7.48	7.40
Calcium						
in ppm Cl	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
Totality						
in ppm HCO ₃	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Electrical conductivity						
microhm/cm	245	245	245	245	245	245
Total Alkalinity						
as CaCO ₃	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total Hardness						
as CaCO ₃	59	55	55	55	55	55
Chlorine						
as Chlorine	15	15.3	15	15	15	15.5
Nitrate as NO ₃	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Nitrate as NO ₂	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Ammonia						
Nitrogen as NO ₃	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

WATER SUPPLY

The Engineer and Manager of the West Pennine Water Board (Mr. H. W. Elton) has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

GENERAL. During 1969, the water supplied by the West Pennine Water Board was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The water is derived from upland surface supplies with admixture of one borehole. The Strinesdale treatment plant was brought into operation and the water passed into domestic supply in December via Werneth Service Reservoir.

All potable water is continuously sterilised by the addition of chlorine before passing into the distribution system.

Other analyses were performed on waters which are also supplied to surrounding districts but these numbers are not included.

PLUMBOSOLVENCY. All waters are subjected to pH correction and all the samples taken for plumbosolvency determination were satisfactory.

EXAMINATION OF WATER. Numbers of chemical and bacteriological samples and also the average chemical analysis of the six sources are as follows:—

Average Analysis of Water from Plant:

1. Piethorne
2. Wicken Hall
3. Readycon Dean
4. Castleshaw
5. Strinesdale
6. Yeoman Hay

	1	2	3	4	5	6
pH	7.48	8.52	7.97	8.24	7.86	7.47
Colour						
in ppm Pt.	5.2	7.2	4.6	18.4	10.5	5.4
Turbidity						
in ppm SiO ₂ ...	4.6	1.8	2.2	7.7	3.0	2.4
Electrical						
conductivity						
micromhos/cc ..	246	147	128	140	250	134
Total Alkalinity						
as CaCO ₃	60.	8.5	13.3	21.6	32.	11.6
Total Hardness						
as CaCO ₃	59.	46.	27.	24.	77.	50.
Chloride						
as Chlorion ...	16.	16.3	8.2	8.0	26.	13.5
Nitrite as N ₂ ...	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.006	0.001
Nitrate as N ₂ ...	0.25	0.20	0.53	0.37	0.53	0.691
Ammoniacal						
Nitrogen as N ₂	0.06	0.71	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.045

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Albuminoid						
Nitrogen as N2	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.085
Oxygen absorbed						
4 hrs @ 27°C.	0.27	0.38	0.20	0.37	0.90	0.462
Chlorine as Cl2	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.34	0.81	0.29
Lead as Pb	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
Aluminium as Al	0.23	0.08	0.12	0.29	0.07	0.13
Iron as Fe	0.14	0.02	0.08	0.22	0.05	0.07
Manganese as Mn	0.18	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.30	0.11
Fluoride as F	0.14	0.23	0.25	0.30		0.13

All potable water is continuously sterilized by the addition of chlorine before passing into the distribution system.

Other analyses were performed on water which are also supplied to surrounding districts but these numbers are not included.

PLUMBOSOLVENCY. All waters are subjected to pH correction and all the samples taken for plumbosolvency determination were satisfactory.

EXAMINATION OF WATER. Numbers of chemical and bacteriological samples and also the average chemical analysis of the six sources are as follows:—

Average Analysis of Water from Plant:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
pH	7.42	8.22	7.97	8.24	7.86	7.47
Colour						
in ppm Pt.	8.2	7.2	4.8	18.4	10.5	6.4
Turbidity						
in ppm SiO2 ...	4.9	1.8	2.9	7.7	2.0	2.4
Electrical						
conductivity						
micromhos/cm ..	246	147	128	140	230	184
Total Alkalinity						
as CaCO3	60	8.5	12.2	21.8	32	11.9
Total Hardness						
as CaCO3	59	48	27	24	77	50
Chloride						
as Chloride ...	16	16.5	8.2	8.0	28	13.8
Nitrite as N2 ...	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.008	0.001
Nitrate as N2 ...	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.291
Ammoniacal						
Nitrogen as N2	0.08	0.71	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.045

SOURCES OF SUPPLY
Number of Samples

	Piethorne	Wicken Hall	Readycon Dean	Castleshaw	Strinesdale	Yeoman Hey
<i>Bacteriological</i>						
Raw or Partial Treatment	19	27	15	24	9	20
Final at Plant						
Satisfactory	28	26	34	24	18	28
Unsatisfactory	9	1	4	9	—	6
Total	37	27	38	33	18	34
District						
Satisfactory	45	2	51	87	1	5
Unsatisfactory	12	—	2	4	—	1
Total	57	2	53	91	1	6

Total examination 506, all unsatisfactory samples were resampled immediately and found to be excellent

<i>Chemical</i>						
Raw or Partial Treatment	20	27	19	39	24	21
Final at Plant	32	26	34	26	38	38
District	23	8	34	64	2	5
Fluoride	3	5	4	5	—	3
Plumbosolvency						
Satisfactory	5	2	5	14	—	—
Unsatisfactory	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	5	14	—	—

Total examinations 526

SEWAGE TREATMENT

I am indebted to Mr. H. R. Walton, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following report:—

"All the sewage and trade effluents of the borough are treated at two sewage treatment works, the main Slacks Valley Sewage Works in the Urban District of Chadderton and the subsidiary works at Bardsley.

Bardsley Sewage Works

Total flow treated 1969	119,425,000 gallons
Average daily flow	327,192 gallons

The above flows include recirculated effluent.

The treatment units at the Bardsley Sewage Works consist of detritus channels to remove sand and grit, a comminuter to macerate floating materials, primary settlement tank, biological filters, and a final humus settlement tank.

The sludge produced on the works is air dried on drying beds. In recent years, however, the drying area has been insufficient and on occasions liquid sludge has been transported to the main works for treatment and disposal. Sludge is now being treated by chemical conditioning agents and it is now possible to retain all sludge on site.

Large discharges of pharmaceutical manufacturing waste are received at the works and considerably increase the pollution load, however, by increasing the rate of recirculation of effluent the plant is effectively treating the trade waste and a satisfactory effluent is being discharged to the River Medlock.

Slacks Valley Sewage Works

Oldham total flow treated 1969	3,452,330,000 gallons
Average daily flow	9,458,438 gallons
Chadderton total flow treated 1969	1,290,250,000 gallons
Average daily flow	3,534,930 gallons
Total flow to works	4,742,580,000 gallons

Total net weight of sludge removed from sedimentation tanks, 1969—56,000 tons of wet sludge.

The Slacks Valley Sewage Works deals with domestic sewage and trade effluents from the major parts of Oldham, Chadderton U.D.C., together with the adjoining districts of Lees and Springhead.

The treatment units at Slacks Valley Sewage Works consist of detritus channels, mechanically raked screens, primary sedimentation tanks, surface aeration plant, percolating filters, and humus tanks.

All sludge produced at the works is treated in heated sludge digestion tanks to produce a stable inoffensive sludge which is passed to drying beds or lagoons; the methane gas evolved during the digestion process being utilised for sludge heating at the works.

During 1969 the performance of the detritus channels was mainly satisfactory, producing a clean sand free of organic material, but on occasions there was a tendency for sand to be carried forward to the sedimentation tanks.

Reasonable removal of settleable solids was achieved in the sedimentation tanks during the year. During the summer, odour control equipment was installed to combat odour nuisance.

The aeration plant is operating satisfactorily and producing a good nitrified effluent.

The biological filters are dealing satisfactorily with the total flow to the works and the ponding which occurred in the first year after reconstruction is not now present.

The sludge digestion plant is working extremely well and large volumes of gas are being produced.

The sludge drying and disposal area continues to be limited and all the lagoons on the site will be full during the coming year. Consequently it is intended to dispose of a quantity of sludge at sea via the Manchester Ship Canal."

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Director of Public Cleansing (Mr. G. Crowther) has kindly supplied the following particulars relating to the year 1969:—

"Refuse Collection and Disposal"

With the exception of the various blocks of flats throughout the town where bulk storage containers are used and a section of the Fitton Hill extension, along with all newly constructed housing estates where schemes using paper sacks are in operation, all domestic refuse was temporarily stored in B.S.S. dustbins, prior to weekly collection by motor vehicles, and, along with trade and industrial wastes, disposed of by means of controlled tipping at the Corporation's site at Breeze Hill.

Summary of Work Done

Number of dustbins	43,426
Number of bulk refuse storage containers in use	294
Number of paper sack holders fitted	2,855
Number of emptyings of domestic receptacles	2,422,420
Household and trade refuse collected	37,388 tons
Trade refuse delivered	5,501 tons
Total tonnage of refuse dealt with by controlled tipping	42,889 tons

Dustbin Provision Scheme

A dustbin supply scheme chargeable to the rates, was adopted by the Corporation in June, 1950, and from that date and up to the 31st December,

1969, 72,541 B.S.S. dustbins have been supplied, 3,051 of them during the year under review, also 294 bulk refuse storage containers, 10 of them during the year under review and 3,099 paper sack holders, 890 of them during the year.

Salvage

982 tons of salvage was recovered and sold, realising £8,339. An analysis of these figures is set out below:—

Commodity	Weight tons	Revenue £
Paper	568	6,010
Scrap metals	40	176
Raw kitchen waste	374	2,153

Pail Closets

Unfortunately there are still 154 pail closets in the Borough. Conversions to the fresh water system at all the properties involved have been deferred until certain civil engineering difficulties have been overcome.

Summary of Work Done

Number of pail closets emptyings	8,060
Number of loads of pail contents treated	78

Waste Water Closets

A scheme by which an allowance of 50 per cent of an approved estimate is granted to owners of houses where a waste water closet has been abolished or converted to a fresh water closet, was inaugurated by the Corporation in December, 1951, and since that date and up to 31st December, 1969, 12,077 such conversions have been carried out, 402 during the year under review.

Summary of Work Done

Blockages cleared (W.W.C.s)	958
Drains cleared	14
Drains found blocked, requiring excavating	30
Tippers found not working and re-adjusted	1
Tippers, fittings, etc. found broken	153
New tippers, fittings, etc., fixed	—
Visits paid flushing latrines, etc.	3,578

The total number and type of closets in the borough at the end of the year were as follows:—

Fresh water closets	33,689
Waste water closets	9,412
Latrines (houses)	115
Latrines (mills)	112
Pail closets	153

1969 has given local authorities further powers to regulate the conditions in which multiple occupation may be established or even to prevent it and these powers will be used at the earliest opportunity.

It was most encouraging when the Town Council agreed to virtually double up on the Smoke Control Programme with the effect of cancelling out the standstill period of one year. A stop-go policy is never very successful and the result of delay is usually higher expenditure and on grounds of economy alone it would be advisable for Oldham to complete its Smoke Control Programme as early as possible. If the present rate of 3,000 houses per year could be included in Smoke Control Areas, Oldham would be smokeless by 1978. The position so far as the supply of solid smokeless fuels is concerned has deteriorated because of the phasing out of gas coke and supplies can now only be guaranteed if the date of operation of a Smoke Control Order is delayed to 1st April, 1971.

The year has seen an increase in the temporary use of the many cleared sites in the Borough by caravan dwellers, followed by many complaints from the public registering their annoyance at the presence of these nomadic people in close proximity to dwelling houses. This has involved public health inspectors and technical assistants in many time consuming visits. In several cases the caravan dwellers merely remove to another site in another part of the town and the cycle recommences. I would like to place on record the Department's appreciation of the efforts of both the Police and Cleansing and Transport Department staff who have rendered assistance on numerous occasions. The location of a special site with water supply and sanitation has so far not been agreed upon by the Town Council but it would appear that although it may not completely solve the problem it certainly would reduce it and give the department the use of the stronger enforcement powers contained in Part II of the Caravan Sites Act, 1968.

The improvement of water supplies to houses mainly on common service pipes by a special chemical method continued throughout the year and 1,600 houses had their water supply considerably improved by this method. The success of this method greatly reduced the need for the payment of grants for separate water supply pipes on older type property.

There were only two staff changes during the year. Mr. S. G. Johnston, a district inspector left to become deputy chief public health inspector to the Urban District of Royton and Mr. G. Booth was appointed as a senior specialist public health inspector having previously been employed by Rochdale County Borough Council. It is also gratifying to record that during the year three pupil public health inspectors, Messrs. D. Leyden, B. Whittaker and M. Slater, obtained the diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board by passing the qualifying examinations. The Establishment Committee very wisely amended the establishment of the public health inspector's section and it was possible to appoint all three as district inspectors.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to you and the members of the Health Department staff for the willing help and co-

operation I have received throughout the year. I must also express my thanks to the Chairmen and members of the Health and Housing Committees for their consideration throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

D. ECKERSLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector."

Summary of Visits Carried Out by Public Health Inspectors

During the year 26,545 visits and 2,105 re-visits were made by the public health inspectors in connection with inspections under the various Acts:—

Inspections	Visits	Re-visits	Total
Accumulations	571	62	633
Air raid shelters	4	—	4
Animal Boarding Establishments ...	12	—	12
Atmospheric pollution measurement	2,210	—	2,210
Clean Air Act—Interviews	425	—	425
Smoke observations	153	—	153
Inspection of Steam			
Raising Plants ...	198	—	198
Closets—Water	176	86	262
Waste Water	268	232	500
Pail	94	1	95
Civic Amenities Act	43	2	45
Court Cases	6	—	6
Common Lodging Houses	8	10	18
Dangerous Buildings	3	—	3
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders	12	—	12
Drainage—Choked Drainage	1,035	323	1,358
Work in progress	273	97	370
Drain Tests	399	33	432
Public Sewers	160	28	188
Entertainment Houses	3	—	3
Egg Pasteurisation Plant	40	—	40
Exhumations	81	—	81
Factories—Mechanical	58	64	122
Non-Mechanical	9	25	34
Fairgrounds	12	—	12
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	8	—	8
Film Show and Lecture	10	—	10
Gypsies	299	36	335
Houses in multiple occupation	160	53	213
House purchase	318	—	318
Housing Progress Meeting	11	—	11
Improvement Grant visits	1,145	—	1,145
Interviews	995	27	1,022
Improvement Areas	10	—	10
Investigation of nuisance	366	25	391
Keeping of animals and birds	30	—	30
Land charges	4	—	4
Marine Stores	1	—	1
Mill Lodges	14	4	18
Mortgage Advance	24	—	24
Noise nuisance (abatement)	66	53	219
Offensive trades	13	—	13
Offices and workplaces	18	—	18

Offices, Shops and Railway			
Premises Act	583	29	612
Outworkers	7	—	7
Overcrowding	32	—	32
Poultry slaughterhouses	24	—	24
Poultry	1	—	1
Photography	114	—	114
Pet Animals Act	10	—	10
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	164	8	172
Public Health Laboratory	137	—	137
Public Enquiry	18	—	18
Rag Flock Act	6	—	6
Rent Acts	7	11	18
Riding Establishments	2	—	2
Smoke Control Areas—Dwellings ...	4,384	1,301	5,685
Other premises	151	—	151
Poster sites ...	36	—	36
Scrap metal Dealers	2	—	2
Tips	20	—	20
Vermin	808	40	848
Water Supply	848	59	907
Yards and Courts	46	54	100
Miscellaneous	922	59	981
Ineffective visits (No access)	3,829	—	3,829
Food Premises			
Bakehouses—Mechanical	170	163	333
Non-Mechanical	10	24	34
Food and Drugs	217	—	217
Food Hygiene Regulations:—			
Meat Shops	274	101	375
Restaurants and Cafes	255	111	366
Fishmongers	49	23	72
Grocers	320	167	487
Stalls and Markets	367	27	394
Fish and Chip Shops	119	48	167
Others (including greengrocers)	195	28	223
Milk—Dairies and milkshops	30	5	35
Dealers and distributors	4	—	4
Registration—Food preparation:—			
Premises	17	—	17
Ice Cream premises ...	16	6	22
School Kitchens—Meat	227	—	227
Slaughterhouses	618	11	629
Inquiries—Infectious Diseases ...	138	1	139
Food poisoning	108	20	128
Dysentery	4	—	4
Disinfection	59	—	59
	<hr/> 26,545	<hr/> 2,105	<hr/> 28,650

Summary of Action Taken and Work Done

Cases reported to Committee	1,047
Complaints	2,483
Matters referred to other departments	1,401
Letters to owners, etc	2,500

Disrepair

Roofs repaired or renewed	230
Walls and chimneys repaired or rebuilt	280
Wall plaster repaired or renewed	188
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed	40
Floors repaired or relaid	187
Windows repaired	137
Ranges or fireplaces repaired, re-set or renewed	6
Staircases repaired or renewed	2
Handrails provided or repaired	1
Doors and gates repaired	148
Rooms cleansed or redecorated	4
Dampness remedied—Rising	175
Penetrating	71
Outbuildings Repaired	30
Courts, Yards and Passages, paved or repaved	1
—Cleansed	1
Channel Tiles repaired	56
Other work	21

Sanitary Defects

Drainage—Cleansed	126
Repaired or altered	61
Reconstructed	4
Provided	1
Public Sewers—Cleansed	34
Repaired or altered	11
Eaves Gutters repaired or renewed, cleansed	131
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	48
—Disconnected	2
Sinks renewed or provided	6
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	55
Water Closets—Repaired	53
Cleansed	38
Waste Water Closets—Repaired	28
Cleansed	37
Closets converted to Water Closets—Latrine	1
Waste Water	199
Other Closets—Repaired	24
Cleansed	4
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	8
Water supply provided or improved	1,600
Waste Water Closet Structures repaired	4

Miscellaneous

Dustbins repaired or renewed	5
—Extra provided	4
Nuisances abated—Animals and Birds	14
Accumulations	64
Other Conditions	45

Offensive Trades

No offensive trades were commenced or discontinued during the year. The following were in operation at the end of the year:—

Hide and Skin Processing ...	1
Tripe Boilers	1
Fat Melters and Extractors	1

There were 13 visits made to these premises.

Marine Stores

No new marine stores were established during the year and none discontinued. At the end of the year there were four known marine stores in the borough.

Common Lodging Houses

At the beginning of the year there were two registered common lodging houses in the borough. These ceased to be used as common lodging houses during the year and the registrations were cancelled.

Bakehouses

There are 83 bakehouses in the borough the majority of which satisfy the statutory requirements. In some instances, however, it was necessary to draw the attention of certain proprietors to the existence of unsatisfactory conditions, which were subsequently remedied without recourse to further action.

One basement bakehouse remains in use, the Council having renewed the certificate permitting this for a further period of five years from 8th December, 1969.

There were 117 visits made to bakehouses.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

During the year 33 complaints of noise nuisance were received and 280 visits were made, many of which were outside normal working hours.

Seven of these complaints were from industrial sources and related to extractor systems in 3 instances, machinery in 3 instances and drilling and pumping operations in 1 case. All of these were dealt with informally, and 2 of the cases were still under observation at the end of the year.

The noise complaints were due as usual to late night working and reduction in background noise levels. The air conditioning plant at the

mill referred to in last year's report was equipped with special acoustic chambers and the complainants were quite satisfied with the results. There were also 7 cases of noise from road drills and compressors without adequate silencing arrangements and these were also dealt with informally.

There were 7 complaints from commercial sources relating to a hairdressers, a fish and chip shop, a launderette, 3 taxi firms and an ice cream van fridge operating overnight. These were all satisfactorily dealt with informally.

Complaints from domestic sources were received in 12 instances and concerned dogs in 3 cases, children in 2 cases, a television in 1 case, water hammer, parking cars and a commercial type refrigerator. These were also dealt with satisfactorily informally. There were also 3 cases from domestic sources, where no noise whatsoever could be ascertained.

In addition, numerous visits were again made by senior members of the staff to a firm manufacturing concrete reinforcement. Much has been done over the years by the management to minimise the noise levels, but it is most difficult to completely eradicate this, and consequently this particular case has received and still continues to receive our closest attention. Needless to say the siting of this works and its construction leave a lot to be desired.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 *ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION*

Industrial boiler plant again received close attention to ensure the absolute minimum of pollution from smoke, sulphur and grit emissions. The 12 new furnaces notified during the year are all oil fired, 11 with light oil and 1 with medium oil. These oils have low sulphur contents and installations of this nature help to control the levels of pollution.

Domestic smoke control was at a standstill due to financial cuts, but it was possible to make one order for a redevelopment area to maintain progression. At the end of the year 3 orders were ready for submission covering 5,563 dwellings, which means that 52% of the acreage and 40% of the dwellings will be under smoke control. These orders, however, will not operate until September, 1971 to obviate any supply difficulties resulting from the phasing out of gas coke.

Approval of Industrial Furnaces

Notification was received in respect of the following installations:—

Oil fired air heaters	4
Oil fired sectional boilers	9
Oil fired vertical boiler	1

These were investigated in conjunction with representatives of the Borough Architect's Department and were all found to be satisfactory installations. New chimneys were provided in all cases and the fuel to be used was light oil with low sulphur content. In one instance alterations to the proposed chimney were necessary.

Burning on Open Land

Complaints were received during the year regarding the burning of various waste materials on open land and in all cases visits by officers of the department were made and following discussions and correspondence, where necessary, with the persons concerned, the nuisances were remedied. These were as follows:—

- (a) Burning of household waste in four instances;
- (b) Burning of industrial waste in sixteen instances.

In addition there were five cases during the year where nuisance was caused by demolition burning, and these were promptly dealt with through the demolition contractors concerned.

Scrap Dealers

Regular routine visits were again made to the scrap dealers in the town to obviate any nuisance arising from this type of business.

In four cases scrap dealers were found carrying out open land burning for metal recovery. These were minor cases, one being outside the Borough and all were effectively dealt with informally.

There were three cases involving scrap cars, one outside the Borough, one not confirmed, and in the third case further action was necessary and the land being used was subsequently vacated by the scrap dealer.

Pollution from Iron Foundries

Regular observations of the cupola cold blast furnaces within the borough continue to be made to control as far as practicable emissions from this source.

All the cupolas are new, fitted with wet spark grit arresters. The only complaint during the year related to smoke from one plant, but numerous observations and visits to the works did not reveal any nuisance. The firm had, however, been having trouble with ignition and fans.

Other Nuisances

A complaint of cotton waste was received during the year, and on investigation this was found to be due to a fire in the fan chamber of a cotton mill.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

During the year 22 formal smoke observations were taken and in 7 cases recorded emissions necessitated further investigation.

One case related to a firm outside the Borough and the matter was referred to the Authority concerned. In three cases mechanical breakdown was the case, and another case was due to unsatisfactory fuel. The

remaining 2 observations concerned a hospital boiler plant, and at the end of the year substantial improvements were under consideration, including additional oil fired plant.

Industrial smoke emission has again been very minimal and shows the need for greater progress with domestic smoke control.

Alkali Processes

There is at present only one plant in the Borough under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate, namely a brickwork kiln side fired with reclaimed diesel oil. This kiln was previously controlled by the local authority when the firing was coal by hand from the top.

No nuisance arose from this source during the year.

Smoke Control Areas

<i>Area</i>	<i>Operative Date</i>
The Oldham No. 1 (Littlemoor Lane Re-Development Area) Smoke Control Order, 1960	1st December, 1961
The Oldham No. 2 (Fitton Hill Extension) Smoke Control Order, 1960	1st November, 1961
The Oldham No. 3 (Holts) Smoke Control Order, 1961	1st July, 1962
The Oldham No. 4 (Alt) Smoke Control Order, 1961	1st December, 1962
The Oldham No. 5 (Bardsley) Smoke Control Order, 1962	1st November, 1963
The Oldham No. 6 (Garden Suburb) Smoke Control Order, 1964	1st July, 1965
The Oldham No. 7 (Hollins/Limeside) Smoke Control Order, 1965	1st November, 1966
The Oldham No. 8 (Clarkwell Street Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1965	1st October, 1966
The Oldham No. 9 (Crete Street Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1966	1st July, 1967
The Oldham No. 10 (Abbeyhills) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st July, 1968
The Oldham No. 11 (Sholver Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st December, 1967
The Oldham No. 12 (Primrose Bank Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st December, 1967
The Oldham No. 13 (Hollinwood Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st December, 1967
The Oldham No. 14 (Barrowshaw) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st December, 1967
The Oldham No. 15 (Hollinwood/Limeside) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st November, 1968
The Oldham No. 16 (Hartford/Westwood) Smoke Control Order, 1969	1st July, 1970

The No. 16 Order which was made and confirmed during the year covers mainly redevelopment.

Analysis of Smoke Control Areas

AREA	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
Acreeage	39.38	112	518	205	472	196.57	77.5	6.1	29.8	253.69
Private Dwell's	207	47	67	61	238	661	77	—	392	561
Local Authority Dwell's	530	883	1,008	537	52	45	802	134	383	543
Commercial Premises	11	3	10	3	7	33	3	—	8	15
Industrial Premises	3	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
Others	1	5	2	2	14	1	5	1	1	27
Total Premises .	752	939	1,087	603	316	743	887	135	784	1,146
Date submitted to Ministry	3. 8.60	3. 8.60	15. 5.61	17. 1.62	18.12.62	8. 6.64	6. 5.65	17.11.65	8. 7.66	8. 2. 67
Objections rec'd	3	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	451
Objec's. withdr'n	1	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Date of Public Inquiry	25. 1.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.10.67
Date of Conf'tn	18. 5.61	28. 4.61	26.10.61	8. 5.62	26. 4.63	4. 9.64	28. 4.66	2. 2.66	10.10.66	28.11.67
Date of Opera'tn	1.12.61	1.11.61	1. 7.62	1.12.62	1.11.63	1. 7.65	1.11.66	1.10.66	1. 7.67	1. 7.68

Analysis of Smoke Control Areas—Continued

AREA	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	TOTAL
Acreage	352.1	20	37.25	10.39	273.77	168	188	186	176	3321.55
Private Dwell's	75	18	36	—	593	12	529	493	1,045	5,112
Local Authority Dwell's	750	427	344	202	1,054	312	1,153	2,176	167	11,502
Commercial Premises	5	5	—	—	33	26	11	9	28	210
Industrial Premises	—	1	—	—	2	13	5	6	9	48
Others	1	—	1	—	15	12	9	12	12	121
Total Premises	831	451	381	202	1,697	375	1,707	2,696	1,261	16,993
Date submitted to Ministry	8. 2.67	8. 2.67	8. 2.67	8. 2.67	7. 3.68	7.11.69				
Objections rec'd	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Objec's withdr'n	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Date of Public Inquiry	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Date of Conf,tn	15. 5.67	15. 5.67	15. 5.67	25. 4.67	23. 3.68	8.12.69				
Date of Opera'tn	1.12.67	1.12.67	1.12.67	1.12.67	1.11.68	1. 7.70				

*Estimated and Final Costs Involved in Smoke Control Areas**Nos. 1-7 (inclusive)*

Smoke Control Order No.	Approved Estimate	Final Costs	
		Cost	Percentage
1	£3,900 0 0	£2,855 4 2	73%
2	£900 0 0	£655 14 10	73%
3	£2,743 4 9	£1,692 7 1	62%
4	£1,497 0 0	£830 13 10	55%
5	£8,045 0 0	£4,599 4 7	57%
6	£40,769 16 0	£27,251 5 10	66%
7	£42,864 10 0	£32,474 19 0	75%

The increased differentials between the estimated and final costs in respect of orders No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are mainly due to some owner/occupiers not adapting or converting appliances in accordance with the local authority schedule; by adapting appliances outside the prescribed period; installing portable appliances, and/or claiming exemption for ignition purposes.

Furthermore in all the areas covered so far, few claims have been made for redecoration costs where disturbance has been caused.

General

During the year 5,835 visits were made to dwellings and other premises within confirmed or proposed smoke control areas. These visits consisted of detailed surveys, inspection of works of adaptation, advice on choice of appliances and demonstrations in the correct use of smokeless fuels.

In addition 7 visits were made to contractors regarding installations in smoke control areas.

There were 75 visits to industrial premises for the purpose of interviews with technical representatives and industrial management and for the inspection of steam raising plant.

Every available opportunity has again been taken to promote cleaner air by publicity, exhibitions and lectures with films to local organisations.

Investigation and Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The measurement of smoke and SO_2 was carried out by the use of volumetric apparatus sited at the following positions throughout the borough:—

Bluecoat Comprehensive School.
 Fitton Hill Comprehensive School.
 Counthill (Lower) Comprehensive School.
 Former Hollinwood Secondary Modern School.
 Former Clarksfield Secondary Modern School.
 Robin Hill Annexe.
 Limeside Clinic.
 Stationery Department, Ascroft Street.
 Honeywell Lane Clinic.

The analyses obtained from the instruments are published in the Atmospheric Pollution Bulletin of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The analyses for 1968 and 1969 are shown in the accompanying tables.

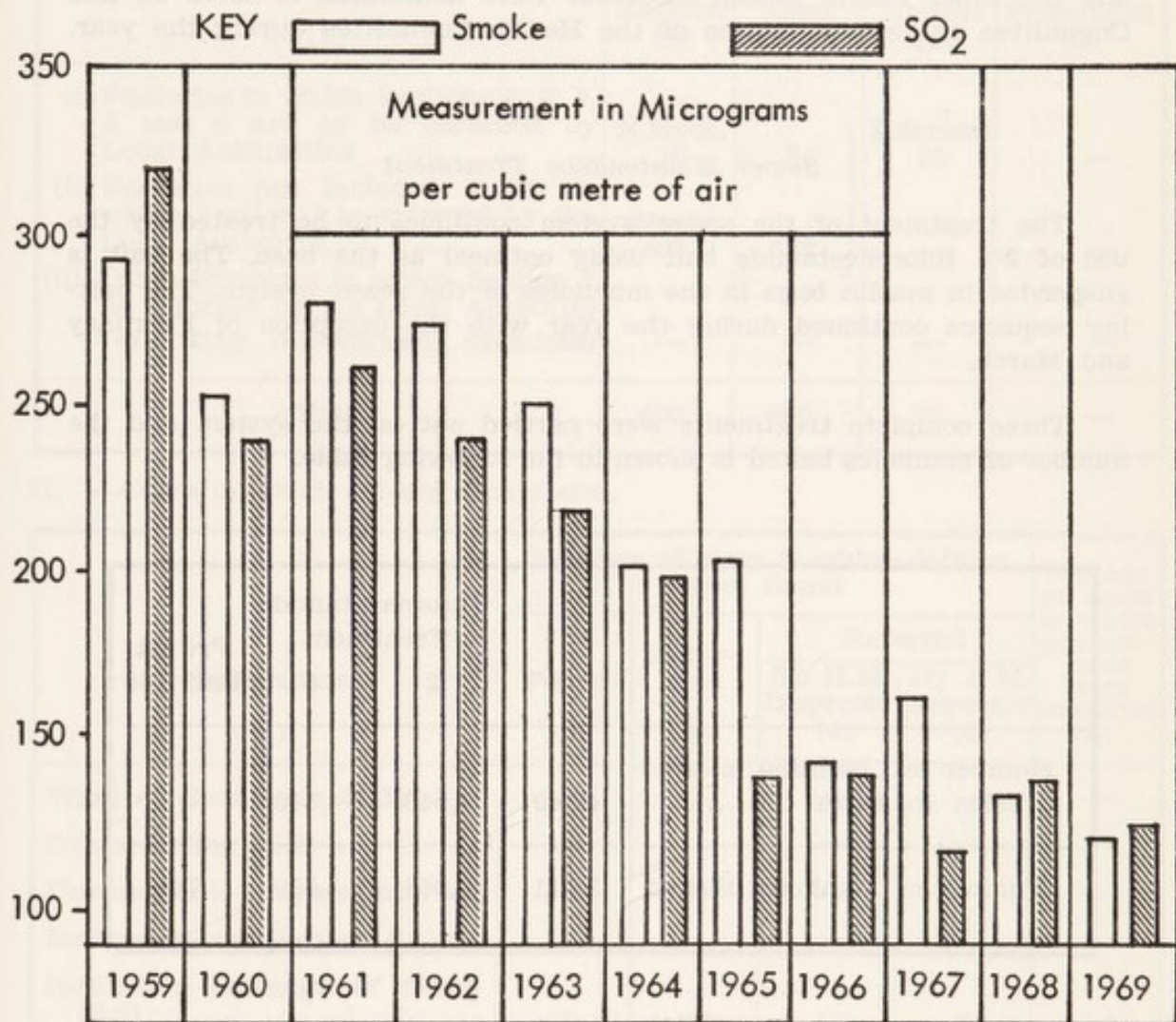
Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations

The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector represent the authority at the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

The Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman F. Baxter, J.P., Councillor A. J. Markham and the Chief Public Health Inspector represent the authority on the National Society for Clean Air (North West Division).

The appointed representatives of the authority on the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council are Alderman F. Baxter, J.P., Councillor A. J. Markham, the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

DECREASE IN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—OLDHAM—1959-1969



RODENT CONTROL

During the year, 1,885 complaints of rodent infestation were received. The results of investigations were as follows:—

Rats	566
Mice	1,319
Revisits	1,638

The borough is included in the area of the South East Lancashire Advisory Committee for Rodent Control. Alderman E. Rothwell, J.P., and the Chief Public Health Inspector were nominated to serve on this Committee as representatives of the Health Committee during the year.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

The treatment of the sewer system continues to be treated by the use of 2% fluoroacetamide bait using oatmeal as the base. The bait is suspended in muslin bags in the manholes of the sewer system. The baiting sequence continued during the year with the exception of February and March.

Three complete treatments were carried out on the system and the number of manholes baited is shown in the following table.

	Fluoroacetamide Treatment			Pre 1st Bait 1.69
	1	2	3	
Number of baitable man- holes in town	4,540	4,540	4,540	
Number of Manholes Baited	3,511	3,664	3,529	764

FACTORIES ACTS

In accordance with Section 153 of the Factories Act, 1961, the following particulars under Part I and Part VIII of the Act are submitted:—

PART I OF THE ACT

I. —INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	N.Mech. 15	34	Informal 23	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	Mech. 405	122	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	420	156	23	—

II. —Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	24	19	—	4	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	24	19	—	5	1

Contravention of Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1961

Legal proceedings were instituted against a local joinery and building firm for contraventions of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations made under the above Section. The defendant firm was fined a total of £30 plus 5 guineas costs.

*PART VIII OF THE ACT**Outwork*

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel } Making etc.	35 (2 lists)	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

General inspections and revisits of offices and shops were carried out during the year. The following tables show the position at the year end:—

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered During the Year	Number of Registered Premises at the End of Year	Number of Registered Premises Receiving a General Inspection during the year
Offices	19	328	172
Retail Shops	24	586	267
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	5	50	3
Catering Establishments open to Public—Canteens	0	223	37
Fuel Storage Depots	0	2	0
Totals	48	1,189	479

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act	612
--	-----

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises:—

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	4,093
Retail Shops	3,035
Wholesale Dept. Warehouses	1,567
Catering Establishments Open to the Public	1,572
Canteens	76
Fuel Storage Depots	22
Total:	10,365
Total Males:	4,117
Total Females:	6,248

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 12	13	Sitting facilities —
5	Overcrowding —	14	Seats (Sedentary W'kers) —
6	Temperature 57	15	Eating facilities —
7	Ventilation 4	16	Floors, passage & stairs 12
8	Lighting 7	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 2
9	Sanitary conveniences ... 53	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery —
10	Washing facilities 24	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery —
11	Supply of drinking water —	23	Prohibition of heavy work —
12	Clothing accommodation 1	24	First aid 120
			Other matters 113
			Total 405

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	No. Reported		Total No. Invest- igated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non- Fatal		Prose- cution	Formal warn- ing	In- formal advice	No action
Offices	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops	—	13	1	—	—	1	—
Wholesale shops, Ware- houses	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	40	1	—	—	1	—

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail shops	Whole- sale ware- houses	Catering estab- lishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	1	—	—
Falls of persons	2	4	1	3	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	3	4	—	—
Handling goods	1	30	7	7	—
Struck by falling object	—	2	1	2	—
Fires and explosions ...	—	—	—	1	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector are the appointed authorised officers for the purposes of inspection. At the end of the year 9 premises were licensed and 10 visits had been made. All the premises were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

The Chief Public Health Inspector, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. P. N. Banks, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., and Mr. J. McFarland, M.R.C.V.S., are the appointed authorised officers for the purposes of inspection. There were no licences granted during the year.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

The Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector are the appointed authorised officers for the purpose of inspection. Two licences were granted during the year and 12 visits were made.

Diseases of Animals Acts

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Authorised Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

At the beginning of the year, 11 premises were licensed for the operation of plant and equipment. One application for licence was granted during the year.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

There were 16 samples of feeding stuffs and 6 samples of fertiliser sent for examination and all were reported satisfactory.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There were no new premises registered during the year, but one was discontinued.

Details of the registered premises at the end of the year are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (a) for manufacture of bedding | 1 |
| (b) for upholstering | 3 |

Six visits were made to these premises.

There were 12 samples of rag flock and other filling materials taken during the year and all conformed with the requirements of the Act.

HOUSING

The following are details of the returns of demolition, closing and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts, made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government:

1. *Inspection of Dwellinghouses During the Year*
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 3,214
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 5,150
 - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-heading (1) above), which are inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1952 1,608
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1,700
2. *Houses Demolished*

In or adjoining clearance areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957

Houses unfit for human habitation	937
Houses on land acquired under Section 43, Housing Act, 1957	59

Not in or adjoining clearance areas

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	32
Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the second schedule of the Land Compensation Act, 1961	Nil
3. *Unfit Houses Closed*

Under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957 or Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961 Nil
4. *Number of Persons Displaced*

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	2,243
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	139
5. *Number of Families Displaced*

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	834
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	46
6. *Unfit Houses Made Fit*

After informal action by Local Authority	Nil
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(a) By Owner	Nil
(b) By Local Authority	Nil
After formal notices under Public Health Acts	Nil
7. *Houses in which Defects were Remedied* 929

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT PROPERTIES

Programme

The Clearance Programme for the period 1965 to 1969 provides for 6,261 houses to be demolished by the 31st December, 1969. During this period 5,846 unfit houses were represented and 5,339 houses were demolished. In August, as a result of the difficult financial position affecting the Corporation's housing policy, the Council resolved that the future programme of representations be limited to 350/500 dwellings per year, subject to overriding priorities submitted by the Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a summary of the houses represented and demolished during the years 1943 to 1969:—

Year	Representations		House in Unfitness Orders	Fit Houses in Compulsory Purchase Orders	Houses Demolished							Totals
	Individual Unfit Houses	In Clearance Areas			Individual Unfit Houses	In Clearance Areas	Fit Houses in Compulsory Purchase Orders	Voluntary by Owners	Temporary (Prefabricated)	Highways C.P.O.'s	Other C.P.O.'s	
1943/59	1,032	721	—	120	927	160	8	240	—	—	—	1,335
1960	89	197	—	14	40	371	59	30	—	—	—	500
1961	18	396	—	32	79	97	18	17	217	—	—	428
1962	58	1,134	62	58	38	216	41	10	112	—	—	417
1963	21	671	—	33	35	276	15	23	1	—	—	350
1964	50	164	—	10	47	878	27	49	—	—	—	1,001
1965	82	1,048	—	52	63	786	63	21	—	—	—	933
1966	31	1,405	—	73	71	660	38	45	20	24	—	858
1967	10	1,580	—	82	27	840	55	29	—	294	40	1,285
1968	15	1,350	—	56	7	925	40	26	—	183	8	1,189
1969	8	475	—	20	7	937	59	25	—	39	7	1,074
Totals	1,414	9,147	62	535	1,341	6,146	423	515	350	540	55	9,370

Individual Unfit Houses

There were 8 houses represented, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 6 of these properties, and 2 Closing Orders were made. This involved the displacement of 4 families totalling 8 persons.

*Summary of Individual Unfit Houses—
Represented During the Years 1943—1969*

(a) Houses Represented:

Year	Houses Represented	Representations not accepted or deferred	Demolition Orders made	Undertakings accepted	Closing Orders made	Houses Demolished	Houses awaiting demolition
1943 /64	1268	3(1)	1154*	31(14)	42(29)	1234(38)	1
1965	82	—	80	—	2(2)	81	1
1966	31	—	27	—	1	30(3)	—
1967	10	—	10	—	—	10	—
1968	15	—	14	—	—	6(1)	9
1969	8	—	6	—	2	—	6
Totals	1414	3	1291	31	47	1361	17

* One Demolition Order revoked.

The figures in parentheses relate to houses demolished subsequently or before Demolition Orders were made.

(b) Persons Rehoused

Year	Houses Represented	No. of Families	No. of Persons	Position as at 31st Dec., 1969		
				Persons By Corporation	Rehoused By Own Arrangement	Total No. of Persons Awaiting Rehousing
1943 to 1964	1268	1117	3136	2614	622	—
1965	82	41	104	58	46	—
1966	31	24	61	40	21	—
1967	10	5	8	7	1	—
1968	15	7	17	9	—	8
1969	8	4	9	4	—	5

CLEARANCE AREAS AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

The following Clearance Areas were represented to the Housing and Corporate Property Committee on the dates stated:—

Corville Street Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Area	19. 8.69
Villa Road Clearance Area	18.11.69
Coldhurst No. 2 (Belmont Street) (Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Areas Nos. 6-10)	18.11.69
Wrigley's Place Clearance Area	16.12.69

CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

Waterhead No. 1 C.P.O.

Mr. A. B. Burton-Stibbon, E.R.D., M.I.Mun.E, conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 20th November and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 11th March with the following modifications :—

That five properties which the Minister considered were not so far defective as to be unfit be transferred from Part I of the Schedule to the Order to Part II of the Schedule. The Minister also excluded eighteen properties from the Order. He also considered that one property should be retained in the Clearance Order only because of bad arrangement.

St. Mary's No. 14 (Wallshaw Street) C.P.O.

Mr. E. D. Kersley, Dip. Arch. A.R.I.B.A. conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 25th February and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 29th May with the following modifications :—

That five properties which the Minister considered were not so far defective as to be unfit be transferred from Part I of the Schedule to the Order to Part II of the Schedule. The Minister also excluded a plot of land with an electricity sub station thereon from the Order at the request of the local authority.

Mumps C.P.O.

Mr. B. R. Mathew, L.R.I.B.A. conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 7th January and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 21st March with the following modifications:—

That two properties which the Minister considered were not houses and two properties which were considered to be not so far defective as to be unfit be transferred from Part I of the Schedule to the Order to Part II of the Schedule.

St. Mary's No. 15 (Egerton Street) C.P.O.

Mr. J. A. Martin, D.C.M., D.A. (Edin.) conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 25th March and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 20th May without modification.

Ripponden Road C.P.O.

Mr. J. A. Martin, D.C.M., D.A. (Edin.) conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 25th March and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 22nd May with the following modifications :—

That a licensed premise be excluded from the Order at the request of the local authority.

Millgate C.P.O.

Mr. H. C. Harris, F.R.I.C.S., M.R.S.H. conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 4th June and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 30th September with the following modifications :—

That a small plot of land be transferred from Part I of the Schedule to the Order to Part II of the Schedule and a licensed premise be excluded from the Order at the request of the local authority.

Glodwick No. 2 C.P.O.

Mr. T. H. Clayton, Dip. T.P., A.R.I.B.A., conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 14th October and carried out an inspection of the properties. Confirmation of the Order had not been received by the 31st December.

Carthage Street C.P.O.

Mr. H. C. Harris, F.R.I.C.S., M.R.S.H., conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 4th June and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 29th September without modification.

Derker Street/Miles Street C.P.O.

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed on the 7th May without modification.

West Street No. 7 C.P.O.

Mr. C. F. Hyams, F.A.I. conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 8th October and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed without modification on the 27th November.

Waterhead No. 3 C.P.O.

Mr. A. R. Thompson, A.R.I.B.A. conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 26th August and carried out an inspection of the properties. Confirmation of the Order had not been received by the 31st December.

Cornwall Street Clearance Order

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 2nd June.

Wellyhole Street C.P.O.

Mr. A. R. Thompson, A.R.I.B.A. conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 26th August and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 1st December without modification.

CLEARANCE AREAS AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS, 1969

	Houses	Combined Houses & Shops	Other Properties (Grey)	Total Premises	Population	No. of Families
Corville Street C.P.O. Clearance Area	4	—	—	4	1	1
Villa Road Clearance Area	4	—	—	4	7	4
Coldhurst No. 2 (Belmont Street) C.P.O.						
Clearance Area No. 6 ...	7	4	—	11	9	4
Clearance Area No. 7 ...	401	13	—	414	992	463
Clearance Area No. 8 ...	5	—	—	5	17	5
Clearance Area No. 9 ...	5	—	—	5	15	5
Clearance Area No. 10 ...	26	3	—	29	56	30
Other Properties (Grey)	18	—	16	34	52	19
Total	462	20	16	498	1141	526
Wrigley's Place Clearance Area	3	—	—	3	7	3

TABLE I—COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS AND CLEARANCE ORDERS—Continued

17-1-67	Henshaw St. No. 5 C.P.O.	4.08	20	1	—	21	50	20	†	29-6-67	—	39	11	—	21	—
21-2-67	Grundy Street C.P.O.	0.42	14	—	—	14	29	11	†	3-8-67	—	12	17	—	14	—
21-3-67	Belmont Street C.P.O.	0.05	2	—	—	2	4	1	†	10-10-67	—	4	—	—	2	—
18-4-67	Bank Top C.P.O.	18.53	371	45	44	460	969	464	6-2-68	30-5-68	5	411	100	458	96	322
23-5-67	St. Mary's No. 12 C.P.O.	0.76	27	1	1	29	43	16	6-2-68	15-5-68	—	21	22	—	28	—
20-6-67	Heap Street C.P.O.	8.76	299	13	6	318	684	293	2-4-68	22-5-68	1	407	79	198	91	222
20-6-67	Cutler Street C.P.O.	0.12	4	—	—	4	14	3	†	29-1-68	—	9	5	—	4	—
18-7-67	Block Lane C.P.O.	0.17	8	—	—	8	5	2	7-5-68	25-6-68	—	11	1	—	8	—
18-7-67	South Street C.P.O.	0.31	14	7	1	12	8	2	7-5-68	26-6-68	—	7	—	—	11	—
19-9-67	Lees Road No. 2 C.P.O.	0.30	14	—	—	14	22	9	23-7-68	20-9-68	—	6	—	16	14	—
19-9-67	Eldon Street No. 2 C.P.O.	12.50	355	31	10	396	1000	396	10-7-68	10-10-68	1	608	62	330	69	317
17-10-67	Lowermoor C.P.O.	4.90	127	3	15	145	266	110	23-7-68	30-9-68	—	126	98	42	87	43
21-11-67	Glodwick No. 1 C.P.O.	3.24	88	3	2	93	216	95	15-8-68	7-10-68	—	181	35	344	92	180
19-12-67	Waterhead No. 1 C.P.O.	8.64	179	16	15	210	351	170	20-11-68	11-3-69	18	7	—	—	—	—
16-4-68	St. Mary's No. 14 (Wallshaw Street) C.P.O.	11.31	345	8	8	361	873	358	25-2-69	29-5-69	—	110	—	762	—	354
21-5-68	Mumps C.P.O.	2.46	56	9	17	82	151	58	7-1-69	21-3-69	—	36	—	115	—	69
18-6-68	St. Mary's No. 15 (Egerton Street) C.P.O.	0.33	8	1	2	11	20	8	25-3-69	20-5-69	—	—	—	20	1	9
18-6-68	Ripponden Road C.P.O.	0.81	16	4	1	21	38	17	25-3-69	22-5-69	1	15	—	26	—	19
16-7-68	Millgate C.P.O.	6.01	110	9	7	126	239	111	4-6-69	30-9-69	1	28	—	211	—	119
17-9-68	Glodwick No. 2 C.P.O.	16.3	464	20	27	511	1102	482	14-10-69	29-9-69	*	18	—	53	—	24
17-9-68	Carthage Street C.P.O.	0.61	24	—	—	24	71	24	4-6-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-10-68	Darker Street/Miles Street C.P.O.	0.64	30	1	—	31	92	32	†	7-5-69	—	13	—	79	—	31
19-11-68	West Street No. 7 C.P.O.	1.83	43	—	5	48	73	40	8-10-69	27-11-69	—	3	—	70	—	44
19-11-68	Waterhead No. 3 C.P.O.	4.8	97	11	11	119	202	96	26-8-69	—	*	—	—	—	—	—
17-12-68	Cornwall Street Clearance Area	0.17	5	—	—	5	11	4	†	2-6-69	—	8	—	3	—	5
17-12-68	Wellyhole Street C.P.O.	3.12	126	1	3	130	264	111	26-8-69	1-12-69	—	29	—	235	—	129
19-8-69	Corville Street C.P.O.	0.099	4	—	—	4	1	1	**	†	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-11-69	Villa Road Clearance Area	0.109	4	—	—	4	7	4	**	†	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-11-69	Coldhurst No. 2 (Belmont Street) C.P.O.	20.03	462	20	16	498	1141	526	**	†	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-12-69	Wrigley's Place Clearance Area	0.131	3	—	—	3	7	3	**	†	—	—	—	—	—	—

† No objections to the Order.

‡ Awaiting confirmation.

* Subject to Ministry's confirmation of Order.

** Date for Inquiry not yet fixed.

†† This property is to be retained.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

PART V COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

Waterhead No. 4 Compulsory Purchase Order

The Order covers approximately 4.77 acres in area and includes:—

Spiritualist Church	1
House and Shop	1
Houses	9
Sunday School	1
Engineering Workshop	1
Car Park	1
War Memorial	1
Plots of land (with and without shed structures thereon, etc.)	20
Motor Mechanic's Workshop	1
Garages	6

The Oldham—St. Mary's No. 16 (197 Horsedje Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969

The Order includes one house which is situated in the middle of a block of terraced houses.

Voluntary Demolition and Closure of Properties

Information was received of the demolition by voluntary action of 25 houses included in the slum clearance programme.

During the year the owners of 10 unfit properties gave undertakings to close the premises after the occupants had been rehoused. There were 9 families rehoused during the year from these properties. Since 1957, 391 houses have been voluntarily closed as a result of undertakings received from owners.

*Housing Act, 1969**Improvement Grants*

The Discretionary Grant Scheme under previous legislation provided for half the estimated cost of improvements to dwelling houses to be paid at the discretion of the Local Authority subject to a maximum of £400. The Standard Grant Scheme is available as a right to all house owners for the purpose of installing all or any of the five basic amenities, i.e. bath, wash hand basin, water closet, hot water system, food store, subject to a maximum of £155.

On the 25th August, 1969 new provisions were introduced under the Housing Act, 1969 which abolished the existing Discretionary and Standard Grants. These were replaced by Improvement Grants, Standard Grants and Special Grants, the grant aid varying in these cases between £200 and £1,200. These new regulations, as well as increasing the maximum grant, are also intended to provide local authorities with greater flexibility to meet the individual needs of applicants.

Under these schemes the house must be fit for habitation and have a life of at least 15 years.

All applications are submitted to this Department for consideration and visits are made by the inspector with a view to ensuring that the premises are in good state of repair once the improvements have been provided.

During the year the following works were affected to properties the subject of grants.

<i>Item of Repair</i>	<i>Completion Totals</i>
Roofs Repaired	231
Walls and chimneys repaired	346
Ceilings repaired	24
Wall plaster renewed	329
Floors relaid or repaired	290
Windows repaired	144
Gates and doors repaired	161
Rising dampness remedied	291
Penetrating dampness remedied	195
Outbuildings repaired	58
Channel tiles repaired	88
Eavesgutters repaired	56
Rainwater pipes renewed	14
Waste Water Closets converted or abolished	65
Miscellaneous repairs	54
Sinks renewed	6
Sink wastes renewed	8

During the year 581 applications were submitted to the Housing and Corporate Property Committee, and 549 were approved. The grants made totalled £36,409. Since the commencement of these schemes, grants totalling £482,253 14s. 2d. have been made.

Overcrowding

Three new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

Rent Act, 1957

There were no applications for certificate of disrepair or for cancellation of certificates of disrepair during the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Number of houses inspected and the number disinfested:—

	<i>Corporation Houses</i>	<i>Other Houses</i>
Houses inspected	495	891
Found infested	7	15
Disinfested	269	103

Removals and Disinfestation of Furniture

During the year, the furniture of 18 verminous or suspect verminous families moving to Corporation houses were disinfested by spraying with insecticide and the bedding and soft furnishings were steam disinfested by staff of the department.

Disinfection

Arrangements exist for the disinfection and destruction of articles, clothing and bedding. There were 22 houses disinfected.

Housing Applications Register

I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Pickering, Housing Manager, for the following information:—

“On the 31st December, there were 3,108 applications for housing accommodation on the Housing Applications Register. This figure includes 100 applications for aged persons' bungalows”.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Milk Supply

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations which came into operation in 1965 require that the special designations which may be used in relation to milk are:—

‘Pasteurised’ ‘Sterilised’ ‘Ultra Heat Treated’ ‘Untreated’

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

At the beginning of the year there were 9 distributors producing milk in the Borough and 18 distributor producers outside the Borough.

On the 31st December there were 2 premises registered as dairies and 642 registered distributors of milk, comprised as follows:—

Distributors producing milk in the Borough	9
Distributors with dairy premises in the Borough	2
Other distributors	45
Shops at which bottled milk is sold	586

The following licences were in force on the 31st December:—

(a) To use the designation “Untreated”	
*Producer's Licence	9
Dealer's Licence	33
(b) To use the designation “Pasteurised”	
Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licence	1
Dealer's Licence	128
(c) To use the designation “Sterilised”	
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence	1
Dealer's Licence	632
(d) To use the designation “Ultra Heat Treated”	
Dealer's Licence	496

*These licences are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Milk Samples for Methylene Blue Test

Class of Milk Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test	
		Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	117	116	1
Untreated	64	49	15
Totals	181	165	16

The Divisional Milk Officer was informed of the samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Milk Samples for Phosphatase Test

Regular samples are taken of pasteurised milk which comes into the borough and of milk which is pasteurised in the borough.

Samples of the milk supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme are taken monthly. During the year, 117 samples were taken and all passed the phosphatase test.

Milk Samples for Turbidity Test

There were 17 samples of sterilised milk taken during the year and all were reported to be satisfactory.

Milk Samples Tested for Brucella Abortus

There were 64 samples of untreated milk taken during the year. The initial examination is known as the Milk Ring Test which is not definitive but is a useful screening test in the search for evidence of Brucella infection in milk. A positive reaction is shown as one, two or three rings depending upon the extent of infection in the sample, but it is not conclusive until a sample is examined by culture or biological tests. The following table details the results of the samples:—

Samples	Result of Milk Ring Test					Number of samples from which organisms were isolated by direct culture	Total
	+++	++	+	—	Nil		
	1	3	9	—	50	1	64

Details of samples showing evidence of brucella infection are given in the following table together with the action taken:

Prog. No.	Date of Laboratory Reports	Organisms isolated by direct culture	Organisms isolated by Biological Tests	Evidence of Infection by M.R.T.	Date of Notice served to Pasteurise Milk	Action Taken
1	23.4.69	Yes	—	Yes	24.4.69	One cow removed from the herd. Pasteurisation Order withdrawn.
2	10.4.69	—	Yes	Yes	30.5.69	Five cows removed from the herd. Pasteurisation Order withdrawn.
*3	9.5.69	Yes	—	—	6.6.69	Four infected cows sent for slaughter. Pasteurisation Order withdrawn.

*Sampling by an adjacent authority revealed evidence of brucella infection and a pasteurisation order was served upon the milk producer who distributed milk within this borough.

ICE CREAM

The control over the manufacture and sale of ice cream was maintained and visits were made to registered premises.

On the 31st December, there were 502 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream. Details of the premises registered are as follows:—

- (a) For manufacture and sale of ice cream 3
- (b) For sale of pre-packed ice cream 494
- (c) For sale of loose and pre-packed ice cream 5

In the previous year, 588 premises were registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream and 5 for the sale of loose and pre-packed ice cream.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959 and 1963

There are 3 ice cream manufacturers in the Borough. All comply with the requirements of the Regulations and are fully alive to the importance of producing a product which is prepared and stored under strictly hygienic conditions.

Bacteriological Examination

There is no statutory bacteriological standard of cleanliness for ice cream but a methylene blue test has been adapted and the results classified in one of four grades.

There were 17 samples of ice cream submitted for the methylene blue grading test with the following results:—

Grade I	14
Grade II	2
Grade III	—
Grade IV	1

In the case of the Grade IV sample the attention of the manufacturer was drawn to the result of the test, and advice given on what action to take. The necessary action was quickly taken and follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory.

LIQUID EGG PASTEURISATION REGULATIONS, 1963

During the year 50 samples of pasteurised whole egg were taken under the provisions of the above Regulations and all satisfied the Alpha Amylase test. In addition, 44 samples of egg white, 17 samples of egg yolk, 1 sample of powdered egg and 2 samples of whole raw egg were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported free from organisms of typhoid or salmonella groups.

There is one egg pasteurisation plant in the borough, operated by Messrs. S. Z. Wick and Sons and every endeavour is made to comply with the Regulations. The company export egg yolk which has been pasteurised, salted and subsequently frozen and to obtain this export contract, the company have had to achieve a very high standard of hygiene and purity with this product to satisfy the requirements of the importing country.

During the year further modifications and improvements have been made at these premises. A new room has been equipped to house all the egg breaking machinery which was previously housed in two separate rooms.

The firm is most co-operative, and on several occasions during the year have been pleased to accept parties of students at our instigation, and to assist in conducting them through the pasteurising plant.

MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughterhouses

There is one private slaughterhouse in the borough. Facilities are available for butchers to have their own animals slaughtered.

During the year further improvements were carried out and the licence was renewed for a further period of 12 months.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and inspected with results of inspections:—

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed (if known)	159	794	14	25,406	—	26,373
Number inspected	159	794	14	25,406	—	26,373
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	7	1	51	—	59
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	27	304	1	4,369	—	4,701
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysti- cerci	16.9	39.2	14.3	17.4	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	1	—	—	—	2
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following figures show the percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis for the years 1953-1969 :—

	Cow carcasses Examined	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis
1953	4,024	32.50
1954	2,647	27.37
1955	2,289	24.79
1956	1,058	19.47
1957	933	8.14
1958	807	11.58
1959	645	10.85
1960	764	6.28
1961	735	0.68
1962	1,388	1.01
1963	1,305	0.23
1964	1,067	0.84
1965	589	0.17
1966	971	—
1967	797	—
1968	1,109	—
1969	794	—

The total weight of meat and offal destroyed was:—

For tuberculosis	—
For diseases other than tuberculosis	18,908½ lbs.

*Summary of Diseased and Unsound Food Destroyed
during 1969*

	lb.
Cattle (7 whole carcasses)	2,626
(331 part carcasses)	5,758
Sheep (51 whole carcasses)	1,562½
(4,369 part carcasses)	8,923½
Calves (1 whole carcass)	24
(1 part carcass)	15
Preserved Food	14,930
Frozen Food	4,574
Fish	17½
Dried Fruit	37
Soft Drinks	333½
Bread	52
Breakfast Cereals	97½
Salt	32½
Rice, Barley and Tapioca	14½
Flour	267½
Eggs	252½
Biscuits	181½
Tea	5½
Sausage	1,466
Butter and Margarine	220½

Jelly	2½
Lard and Cooking Fat	124½
Cream	3½
Sugar	110
Confectionery	98
Cheese	114½
Gammon and Ham	231½
Bacon	109
Liver	46
Chicken	902½
Mutton	382
Beef	426
Pork	131½
Other Meat	860
Ice Cream	310½
Curry Sauce and Gravy	47
Batter	6
Skimmed Milk Powder	112
Frozen and Pasteurised Egg	56
Nuts	4½
Fruit and Vegetables	3,389½
Total	48,856½

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954

Seven renewal licences were granted during the year.

Poultry Inspection

There are two poultry processing premises in the borough, one being very small, and carried out by a self employed person. During the year 24 visits were made to these premises.

There were 300,000 birds processed, consisting of turkeys, hens, broilers and capons. The percentage of birds condemned was 0.3% at a total weight of 3,150 lbs.

The processing at the large plant continued as in the previous year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene

During the year the inspection of food premises continued and a number of premises were found to be in need of attention, and persuasion by verbal and written means was usually sufficient to effect improvement. At the same time, the opportunity was taken to advise the traders of the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, of their obligations under those regulations and to issue them with food hygiene literature.

It is imperative that this useful and valuable work on food hygiene be continued in the future and thus raise and ensure that the standard of food hygiene and food handling is maintained at a high level.

The number of premises in the Borough which are affected by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 are detailed as follows:—

Classi- fication	Type of Premises	Total	No. satis- fying Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. satis- fying Reg. 19
1	Grocery Shops (Retail) ...	288	Most	All	All
2	Grocery Premises (Whole- sale)	8	All	"	"
3	Greengrocery and Wet Fish Shops	113	"	"	"
4	Butchers' Premises	118	"	"	"
5	Fried Fish Shops	92	"	"	"
6	Cafes and Restaurants (in- cluding Canteens)	90	"	"	"
7	Confectioners' Shops only	49	"	"	"
8	Bakehouses with or with- out Confectioners' Shops attached	83	"	"	"
9	Sweet Shops	110	"	"	"
10	Licensed Premises	203	"	"	"
11	Ice Cream Factories	3	"	"	"

The visits made for the purposes of inspection and supervision of food premises totalled 2,229. The following improvements were effected:—

Wall surfaces improved	10
Wall repaired and cleaned	11
Walls decorated	55

Walls tiled	4
Ceilings cleaned and redecorated	41
Stairs repaired	5
Floors tiled	5
Floor coverings provided	26
Floors repaired	9
Artificial lighting provided	9
Woodwork redecorated	24
Benches renewed and resurfaced	12
Hot water geyser provided	13
Hot water system repaired/improved	8
W.H.B./Sinks renewed/provided	22
Sink and drainage improved	1
Sink waste renewed	5
Gullies cleansed/repared	7
W.C. drainage cleansed	7
W.W.C. converted	6
W.C. rebuilt	1
W.C. redecorated	30
Yard concreted	5
New kitchen installed	4
Cooker renewed	5
Equipment renovated	6
Fume extractor system completed	5

During the year 344 faeces specimens from employees of a large local multiple bakery were submitted for analysis. All were reported negative.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

	<i>Type of Food Premises</i>	<i>Proceedings Taken Under</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Grocers	Part 4	Proprietor fined £24 plus 5 guineas costs.
2	Butchers	Parts 3 & 4	Proprietor fined £25 plus 5 guineas costs.
3	Chip shop and cafe	Parts 2, 3, 4	Proprietor fined £95
4	Bakers	Parts 2, 3, 4	Proprietor fined £30
5	Cafe	Parts 2, 3, 4	Proprietor fined £75 plus 5 guineas costs.
6	Ice Cream Van	Part 3	Proprietor & employee each fined £10

Contamination of Food

Details of food adulteration or other irregularity, together with the action taken are shown in the following table.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Adulteration or other Irregularity</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Black Pudding	Contained cigarette end	Vendor fined £5
Potato Fritter	Contained elastoplast dressing	Vendor fined £20
Bread	Contained earwig	Manufacturer fined £20 plus 3 guineas costs
Cake	Contained metal screw	Manufacturer fined £20
Bread	Mouldy	Manufacturer fined £20
Sausage Rolls	Mouldy	Shopkeeper and wife each fined £10
Tins of potatoes	Unlabelled	Vendor fined £1
Prepacked quarter chicken	Contained cigarette end	Manufacturer cautioned
Cooked ham	Contained maggots	Vendor cautioned
Meat pies	Tasted sour	Vendor cautioned
Bubble gum sweets	Contained non-permitted colouring	Stocks withdrawn by manufacturer
Pork Pie	Mouldy	Vendor cautioned
Tea cake	Contained cigarette end	Manufacturer cautioned
Meat and potato pie	Contained burnt pastry	Manufacturer cautioned
Tinned meat ball	Contained fly	Manufacturer cautioned
Tinned steak and kidney with vegetables	Contained 30% meat and no kidney	Manufacturer cautioned
Baby cereal	Contained beetle larva	Manufacturer cautioned
Bread	Contained a gnat	Manufacturer cautioned
Creamed sago pudding	Tasted sour	Interviewed manufacturer's representative
Crab paste	Contained 60% fish	Manufacturer cautioned
Corned beef	Contained iron scale and fat	Manufacturer cautioned
Corned beef	Contained metal nut	Importers cautioned
Junior dinner	Contained minute black specks	Manufacturer cautioned
Corned beef	Contained hide and gristle	Importers cautioned
Cake	Contained fly's wing on surface	Vendor cautioned

<i>Article</i>	<i>Adulteration or other Irregularity</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Tinned chicken with mushrooms	Incorrectly labelled	Manufacturer amended labels
Tinned grapefruit	Contents discoloured	Goods withdrawn from sale
Meat and potato pie	Contained straw-like material	Manufacturer cautioned
Bread	Mouldy	Vendor cautioned
Cloves	Contained rodent hairs	Interviews resulting in cessation of production
Turkey croquette	Contained piece of plastic	Vendor cautioned
Tinned peas	Contained beetle	Manufacturer cautioned
Biscuits	Contained weevils	Manufacturers and vendors cautioned
Barn cakes	Mouldy	Vendor cautioned
Tinned sausages in brine	Deficient in meat	Importation ceased
Tinned luncheon meat	Contained paper	Interviewed manufacturer's representative
Meat pie	Contained metal	Manufacturer cautioned
Meat and potato pie	Contained hide and skin	Interviewed manufacturer's representative
Chips, curry and peas	Contained earwig	Vendor cautioned
Bottle of milk	Contained particles of cement	Farmer cautioned
Bread	Mouldy	Manufacturer cautioned
Bottle of Sarsaparilla	Contained slug	Manufacturer cautioned
Prepacked prunes	Contained a stone	Manufacturer cautioned
Bacon	Contained maggots	Vendor cautioned
Creamed rice pudding	Tasted sour	Manufacturer cautioned

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stall & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

During the year continued attention has been given to the Local Markets in relation to the above Regulations. All the stalls in the Market Hall now comply with the exception of one or two which have changed hands with a consequent change of the type of trade necessitating alterations to secure compliance.

Several of the stalls on Tommyfield Market were found to be in need of redecoration, and the necessary work was carried out by the occupiers.

Whilst such items as repainting or the replenishment or replacement of equipment will become necessary from time to time, all stalls now basically comply with the Regulations.

There were 394 visits made during the year to stalls and markets.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The total number of samples analysed during 1969 was 287 compared with 420 for 1968.

Number of Samples Purchased for Analysis

Articles	Number of Samples of each article examined			Number of samples of each article regarded as adulterated, below standard, or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements		
	Form-ally Taken	Inform-ally Taken	Total	Form-ally Taken	Inform-ally Taken	Total
Tinned Meat	1	34	35	—	6	6
Milk	11	14	25	—	2	2
Tinned Vegetable/Fruit	1	15	16	1	2	3
Meat Pies	—	15	15	—	6	6
Drugs/Medicines	—	15	15	—	2	2
Meat Products	2	12	14	—	6	6
Sausages	1	13	14	—	2	2
Fresh Fruit/Vegetables	—	13	13	—	1	1
Flour Confectionery.....	—	13	13	—	2	2
Sweets/Chocolate	—	12	12	—	1	1
Soft Drinks	—	11	11	—	1	1
Spirits	7	3	10	—	—	—
Fish/Meat Spreads	—	9	9	—	1	1
Sauce/Pickles/Vinegar .	—	7	7	—	—	—
Pepper/Spices/Herbs ...	1	6	7	—	2	2
Food Flavouring/ Colouring ...	—	6	6	—	—	—
Jam/Jam Pudding	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cake Decorations	—	4	4	—	—	—
Milk Puddings	—	4	4	—	1	1
Cheese/Butter/Suet ...	—	3	3	—	1	1
Tea/Instant Tea	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cooked Vegetables	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dried Fruit	—	3	3	—	—	—
Coffee	—	3	3	—	1	1
Nestles Milk/Instant Milk ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beef Roma/Ready Meal	—	2	2	—	—	—
Quick Gel/Gelatine ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Orange Wish/Meringue	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dates/Figs	—	2	2	—	1	1
Cake/Pudding Mix	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fish Products	—	2	2	—	—	—
Desiccated Coconut	—	2	2	—	—	—
Baby Food	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Egg	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beans with Baconburgers ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prawn Curry with Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pappadoms	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Health Drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
French Bread	—	1	1	—	1	1
Curry Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Shake Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Artificial Sweeteners ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dairy Topping	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potato Fritter	—	1	1	—	1	1
Oatmeal	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocktail Cherries	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	24	263	287	1	40	41

MISCELLANEOUS

*National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)**National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951**Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of
Care and Attention*

The Welfare Services Committee (Health and Welfare Committee from May, 1969) exercises and performs the powers and duties of the Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948, except those under Section 47 which are assigned to the Health Committee and delegated to the Statutory Action Sub-Committee of that Committee.

It was not necessary to take action under these Acts during the year.

*National Assistance Act, 1948**Handicapped Persons*

The powers and duties of the Health and Welfare Committee include the welfare of persons who are blind, deaf and dumb, or who are substantially or permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity. The Director of Welfare Services is the Chief Officer to the Committee.

Incidence of Blindness

The Director of Welfare Services arranges for the examination of adults suspected to be suffering from blindness and he receives the completed forms B.D.8 from the examining ophthalmic surgeon. By arrangement, a copy of each completed form is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health when a patient is admitted to the Register of Blind Persons.

In the case of children of school age, the Principal School Medical Officer arranges the examination which is undertaken by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. F. Janus).

During the year 58 persons (15 males and 43 females) were admitted to the Register of Blind Persons.

Table I gives the age and sex distribution together with the causes of blindness in these cases:—

TABLE I

	AGE GROUPS										
	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85+	Total
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Cataract	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	1 2	1 9	- 5	3 19
Glaucoma	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 3	3 2	- 4	4 10
Others	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	1 5	5 6	- 1	8 14
Total	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 6	3 10	9 17	- 10	15 43

Degree of Blindness

1. No perception of light —
2. Perception of light 18
3. Vision up to and including 3/60 Snellen 24
4. Better than 3/60 Snellen 16

Ministry of Health Circular 1/54 requested Medical Officers of Health to include in their Annual Reports, a section relating to blind persons and accordingly, the following information is given in Table II for the 58 cases for whom B.D.8. has been received:—

TABLE II

Treatment Recommended on Form B.D.8.	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Senile Macular Degener/n.	Others
None	12	1	12	3
Medical	—	1	—	—
Surgical	3	—	—	—
Optical	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmic medical supervision	7	12	5	2
Totals ...	22	14	17	5

*Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons**Cataract*

There were 22 persons admitted to the register. Surgical treatment was recommended in 3 cases, no treatment was recommended in 12 cases and the remaining 7 cases were recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision.

Glaucoma

There were 14 cases admitted to the register. Twelve cases were recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision, no treatment was recommended in 1 case and medical treatment was recommended in the remaining case.

Senile Macular Degeneration

There were 17 cases admitted to the register. In 12 cases no further treatment was recommended and ophthalmic medical supervision was recommended in the remaining 5 cases.

Others

There were 5 cases admitted to the register. In 3 cases no treatment was recommended and the remaining 2 cases were recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision.

Disseminated choroidal retinitis	2
Bilateral interstitial keratitis	1
Central choroidal sclerosis	1
High myopia and central degenerative changes ...	1

On the 31st December, there were 370 persons (146 males, 224 females) on the Register of Blind Persons.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Four cases were notified during the year. In no case was vision lost or impaired.

Partially Sighted

There were 17 cases admitted to the Register of Partially Sighted Persons. Table III is an analysis of partial sight, age and sex of these persons.

TABLE III

	AGE GROUPS										Total	
	O—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85+		
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M	F
Narrow angle glaucoma	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	-	1
Cataract and Macular degeneration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- 1	1	3
Angle closure glaucoma	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1	-
Lens and macular degeneration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1	-
Cataracts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	-	3
High myopia with cataracts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	-	1
Macular degeneration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	-	1
Diabetic retinopathy	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	-
High myopia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	-	1
Albinism with nystagmus	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	1
Myopia	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	-
Congenital cataract	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	-
Totals	2 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 2	1 6	- 2	6	11

On the 31st December, there were 121 persons (39 males, 82 females), on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons.

Homes for Aged Persons

I am indebted to the Director of Welfare Services (Mr. F. Hilton) for the following information relating to accommodation available in residential homes during the year.

<i>Name of Home</i>	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Accommodation Provided</i>	<i>Category</i>
Greenacres Lodge, Greenacres Road	30-8-48	36 women	Aged persons
"Westlands", Grange Avenue ...	14-12-48	34 men and women	Aged persons
"The Hollies", Frederick Street	10-10-49	30 men	Aged persons
Stamford House, Lees New Road	28-11-49	15 women	Aged persons
Wellington Lodge, Wellington Road	11-3-53	18 women	Aged persons
"Moorfield", Greenacres Road	24-1-55	16 men	Aged persons
"Ashleigh", Newport Street ...	17-2-55	20 women	Aged persons
Edward House, Edward Street ...	24-4-52	24 men and women	Blind person
"Lyndhurst", Queens Road	14-8-52	14 men and women	Aged persons
"Toravon", Newport Street ...	30-6-55	27 men and women	Aged persons
"Limecroft", Whitebank Road	22-1-57	42 men and women	Aged persons
"Glenthorne", Queens Road	4-12-57	25 men and women	Aged persons
"Fairhaven", Lees New Road	21-11-61	43 men and women	Aged persons
Napier House, Windsor Road ...	24-11-52	Temporary accommodation for persons rendered homeless on account of fire, flood, &c.	
Rothwell House, Colwyn Bay	2-8-62	17 men and women	Holiday Home All categories
"Sandhurst", Southport	22.2.68	22 men and women	Holiday Home All categories

Day Care

Primrose Bank Day Centre	12-1-66	20 men and women	All categories
New Vale House ...	2-5-69	80 men and women	All categories

Health Education and Home Safety

Once again health education, in all aspects of this large and important field of Public Health, has been practised extensively through the year both by personal contact through the media of health visitors, district nurses, midwives and public health inspectors and by film shows, lectures and demonstrations.

Great importance has been attached to the education of school children over the years, in the matter of health and hygiene, and this work has been carried on during the year. Again, at the request of the Headteachers, talks and demonstrations have been given to pupils of both sexes in comprehensive schools. The lectures take the form of six to eight talks, one being given each week, on such subjects as parentcraft, personal hygiene, etc. Demand for this type of lecture has vastly increased over the years and is continuing to do so.

In addition to the lectures in the schools, children have also received instructions and demonstrations on the looking after of babies, etc., at the two Mothercraft centres in the Borough. These lectures are held once weekly and the girls, for whom they are primarily designed, attend for two to three weeks to cover the course. The lectures are given by Health Visitors. During the year 76 pupils were successful in passing parts 1 and 2 of the British Red Cross mothercraft examination.

Health Education is brought into the home by way of routine visits made by district nurses and health visitors and great efforts are made in promoting the cause in Child Welfare Centres where the personal contact between the health visitors and the mothers attending the clinics is aided by the numerous posters and leaflets provided.

During the year several members of the staff were requested on numerous occasions to give evening talks to various organisations and this is considered as a valuable means of communication with the public at large.

Cancer Education

The Health Committee made a contribution of £170 to the Manchester Committee on Cancer during the financial year 1969/70 for the work undertaken in connection with cancer education in the borough.

I am indebted to Mr. R. L. Davison, Executive Officer, Educational Project, for the following report on the year's activities.

"It remains a distressing fact that deaths from cancer are still higher than they need be. Many patients, who might otherwise have been cured, still ignore plain early warning signs and symptoms until the disease has progressed beyond the stage at which a cure is most likely. Moreover, the public is not yet responding to the full to such preventive measures as modifying smoking habits and, among women, having a cervical smear taken. These two factors amount to a substantial proportion of the cancer problem as a whole. Their solution will be found very largely in the field of public health and preventive medicine, for

many thousands more lives would be saved if the public were educated to seek medical advice earlier and to take advantage of preventive measures suggested or provided by the family doctor and the local health authority.

In dealing with these problems the County Borough has maintained its close association with the Educational Project of the Manchester Regional Committee on Cancer. During the year the Committee's speakers—many of them medical specialists with full-time experience of treating cancer—visited seven groups in Oldham to convey the more hopeful and reassuring facts about cancer and to participate in general discussion with members. A wider distribution of knowledge about preventing cancer was ensured by the Health Department's and general practitioners' use of the Committee's leaflets on the cervical smear test, and nurses in both the public health and hospital service attended lectures by the Committee's officers and received free copies of the handbook for nurses "Helping to Cure Cancer".

In broadcasting, the Committee was associated with the two T.V. programmes during the year, one a B.B.C. programme in the "Home Ground" series which were broadcast at peak listening hours, successfully conveyed a more reassuring picture of cancer treatment than popular belief holds it to be. The other, produced for schools by Granada as one of a series of six suggested by the Committee, emerged as one of the two most popular with children and teachers according to the Granada listener-research department. This programme is to be repeated in colour in 1970. In this way the reassuring facts about cancer were brought into the homes of many people in Oldham who would not otherwise have had the opportunity of hearing them.

The Committee has acquired the film version of the Granada broadcast. This is available, as well as a number of other films suitable for children, free of charge to all educational establishments in Oldham, and the Committee would welcome more enquiries from teachers about the facilities it offers".

FAMILY SERVICE UNITS

OLDHAM AND DISTRICT UNIT

By agreement the Family Service Unit has been working in the borough since 1949. From the 1st July, 1958, an independent Unit has existed to serve Oldham and district. A full-time Unit leader, two case workers, one student training officer, a full-time secretary and a part-time secretary cover the whole area. The council make an annual grant to the unit. The grant for the financial year 1969/70 was £2,500. This amount is contributed equally by the Welfare Service, Housing and Corporate Property, Children and Health Committees.

The Housing Manager acts as Liaison Officer and any cases considered by him to be suitable for supervision by the Unit are referred to him by the head of the department concerned.

I am indebted to Mr. S. A. Wyatt, Unit Leader for the Oldham and District Unit, for the following report on the work of the Unit:—

"During 1969, the Unit worked with 38 families at risk including 193 children, within the County Borough. Work commenced with twelve new referrals, and seven cases were considered closed. The new referrals, were received from Children's Department (3), Education Department (2), Probation Office (2), Department of Public Health (1), Medical Social Worker (1), Headmistress (1), Child Poverty Action Group (1) and self-referral (1). The Unit also dealt with a number of requests for investigation or short-term help from other agencies, and further short-term help for families previously known to the Unit. The cases considered closed were originally referred by Children's Department (3), Probation Office (2), and Education Department (1), and one case was re-opened later in the year for further work. The average length of contract with cases before closure is two and a half years.

The families accepted by the Unit for intensive work are usually, at referral, failing badly to cope with the expectations and responsibilities of living in a highly-organised community, to the point where their conflict with society in many ways seriously threatens the continued existence of the family as a unit. There may be very low standards of home and child care, parents who have been apparently unable to fulfil their roles in providing and caring for their children, who in turn may fail to attend school regularly or become delinquent. Eviction for rent arrears, other debts, and attempts to solve their problems by breaking the law may add to the already numerous difficulties, and at referral the families may be pervaded either by a sense of hopelessness and apathy, or hostility towards any outside intervention,

In order to be able to help effectively the Unit worker needs to establish, often by a long painful process, a relationship of trust with the parents in which they are able to discuss as fully and frankly as possible the real difficulties which confront them, and to find with them ways in which they can gradually learn to cope more adequately with their many problems. The parents' own personal problems of emotional immaturity, mental or physical handicaps and perhaps inadequate upbringing in their own earlier years, can create a vicious circle of practical and personality problems which have led to a spiral of deterioration in the quality of family life and it may take considerable time and effort to help them reverse the effects of this. Caseworkers therefore need to be aware of, and able to help with, the immediate pressing practical problems of debt, eviction, poor home conditions, and child care, as well as the longstanding personal difficulties of the individuals and the relationships in the family which have often led to the more obvious problems.

In conjunction with the direct work in the home, the Unit caravan at Heysham is able to provide a week's holiday for families who would otherwise be unable to afford this. Group activities throughout the year at the Unit and additional special activities in the summer months are provided for the children with special needs or difficulties.

The Student Training Unit, which is financed separately by a grant from the Sembal Trust, continues to make a considerable contribution to the work of the Unit as well as to the training of much needed professional social workers. The students are mature, with previous experience of social work, and during the course of their six month placements are able to work intensively with a small group of families

or children in particular need, within the context of the work of the Unit as a whole. Twelve professional and two pre-professional students worked at the Unit during the year under the direction of the full-time student training officer, who is also responsible for co-ordinating referrals to the Unit as a whole.

During the summer a Quaker International Work Camp spent a fortnight converting waste land at the rear of the Unit premises into a concrete and fenced playground for use by the children. Oldham Round Table have devoted their community service activities for this year to purchasing and adapting the adjacent house as an extension to our present premises which are inadequate for the increased activities we are undertaking, and this will eventually enable us to achieve the full potential of our plans for development and expansion. We are most grateful for the practical goodwill and voluntary support we receive for our efforts from numerous organisations and individuals in the community, and the opportunities for consultation and close co-operation with many other departments and agencies who are concerned in some way with the families we are helping".

OLDHAM CREMATORIUM

Dr. B. Gilbert is the Medical Referee to the Crematorium and Dr. J. Starkie and Dr. J. H. Dransfield act as Deputy Medical Referees.

Dr. C. H. Adderley, Consultant Pathologist, Oldham Hospital Group, is Pathologist to the Oldham Crematorium, his services being requested should the Medical Referee require a post-mortem examination before issuing an order for cremation.

There were 1,552 cremations authorised by the Medical Referee or his Deputies. In 355 cases a certificate (Form E) had been given by the Coroner.

Listed below are two special cases:—

1. The doctor signing Form 'C' had not been on the British Medical Register for five years. Another Form 'C' was made out by a doctor who had been registered for five years and the cremation was authorised.
2. The deceased died in Czechoslovakia and the various forms were obtained from the Ministry of State etc. and the cremation was authorised. A certificate of no liability to register was issued.

Of the 1,552 cremations authorised 860 related to Oldham residents and 692 to non-residents.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Corporation Employees

The medical staff of the department undertook medical examinations as follows:—

Department	Entrants	Disability	Special	Totals
Baths and Wash houses ...	—	—	—	—
Borough Architect	6	—	2	8
Borough Engineer and Surveyor	32	—	39 (14)	71 (14)
Borough Treasurer	12	—	4 (3)	16 (3)
Children	35	—	2	37
Cleansing and Transport	34	1 (1)	2	37 (1)
Education	169	2 (9)	10 (1)	181 (10)
Fire	1	—	—	1
Housing	12	—	—	12
Libraries	11	—	4 (7)	15 (7)
Magistrates' Clerk	4	—	—	4
Markets	8	—	—	8
Parks and Cemeteries ...	65	—	35 (18)	100 (18)
Passenger Transport to 31.10.69	261	11 (17)	131 (72)	403 (89)
S.E.L.N.E.C. Passenger Transport Executive from 1.11.69	54	2	11 (1)	67 (1)
Police	—	—	1 (1)	1 (1)
Probation	—	—	—	—
Public Health	56	3 (3)	40 (15)	98 (18)
Registrars	—	—	—	—
Street Lighting	15	—	10 (12)	25 (12)
Town Clerk	23	—	4 (6)	27 (6)
West Pennine Water Board	94	4 (3)	64 (14)	162 (17)
Weights and Measures ...	2	—	—	2
Welfare Services	37	—	7 (4)	44 (4)
Works	34	3 (12)	42 (20)	79 (32)
Workshops for the Blind	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 965	<hr/> 25 (45)	<hr/> 408 (188)	<hr/> 1,398 (233)

The figures in parentheses relate to re-examinations carried out for various reasons, which bring the total number of examinations to 1,631 during the year.

Teachers entering the service of the Council from other authorities, and new entrants to the teaching profession who have not been medically examined on completion of their course of training, are examined as to their fitness for employment. These examinations are undertaken by medical officers of the department and during the year 112 teachers were examined. This figure includes 28 examinations (15 males, 13 females) for which Form 28RQ was completed and forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Road Traffic Acts—Passenger Transport Dept to 31.10.69	57
Road Traffic Acts—S.E.L.N.E.C. Passenger Transport Executive from 1.11.69	15
Education Entrants (Teachers)	112
School Meals Employees	212
Health Department—Casual Appointments	24
Other Authorities	16
	<hr/>
	436
	<hr/>
Referred to Consultants	73
Pathological Examinations	99

All entrants to the West Pennine Water Board submit a specimen of blood and faeces for pathological examination.

Candidates Applying for Admission to Colleges

The medical examination of these candidates is the responsibility of the Principal School Medical Officer who is also the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 98 candidates (37 females, 61 males) were examined and a report completed and forwarded with Form 4 RTC to the appropriate college authority. In all cases it was possible to pass the candidates as fit for admission to a course of training. All candidates agreed to an X-ray examination.

Applications for Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licences

All the new applicants for a Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licence and those holders of licences who are 65 years of age and over, are required to pass a medical examination arranged by the Medical Officer of the department. The applicants are responsible for the charge involved.

New applicants under 65 years	11
Holders of a licence aged 65 years and over	—

Examination of School Meals Staff

The scheme for the examination and chest X-ray examination on appointment of all new entrants to the School Meals Service continued.

During the year 212 new entrants were examined and two were found to be unsuitable for employment. All entrants had satisfactory chest x-ray examinations.

The following examinations were made:—

(i) X-ray of chest	513
(ii) M.M.R. X-ray	84

Accidents

During the year 81 (16) cases were examined by medical officers of the department.

Borough Coroner's Report for 1969

The deaths reported to the Coroner during the year 1969 were 539 (males 313, females 226).

In 472 of the cases reported the deaths were investigated by the Coroner, but no inquest held. In 433 of these cases a post-mortem was performed.

There were 62 concluded inquests held (males 39, females 23) and 5 inquests were adjourned under Section 20 of the Coroner's (Amendment) Act, 1926 and not resumed.

Of the 62 concluded inquests held 24 were held with a jury.

There were 499 post mortem examinations in 433 of which no inquest was held.

The verdicts returned in the cases of concluded inquests were:—

Suicides	6 (2 males) (4 females)
Accident or misadventure	48 (29 males) (19 females)
Natural causes	5 (4 males) (1 female)
Deaths from industrial diseases	1 (1 male)
Open verdicts	2 (2 males)

The ages of the 6 suicides were as follows:—

Between 14 to 16 years of age	1	(1 female)
Between 17 to 20 years of age	1	(1 female)
Between 40 to 49 years of age	2 (1 male)	(1 female)
Between 50 to 59 years of age	1	(1 female)
Between 60 years and over	1 (1 male)	

The types of suicides were:—

Hanging	1 (1 male)
Aspirin poisoning	3 (1 male) (2 females)
Barbiturate poisoning	2 (2 females)

In 1968 there were 512 deaths reported, 62 concluded inquests were held.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

Basil Gilbert

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1969

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(from May, 1969)

Council Members

The Mayor, Alderman J. Warrener

Councillor G. T. Cattlin (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. E. M. M. Boon (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman R. Bailey, J.P.

Alderman Mrs E. Rothwell, J.P.

Alderman J. M. Scott

Councillor A. J. Adler

Councillor E. Beard

Councillor A. F. Bennett

Councillor Miss E. Brierley, B.A., J.P.

Councillor A. Entwistle

Councillor P. A. Lees

Councillor A. B. McConnell

Councillor A. Sheehan

Councillor D. Smith

Co-opted Members

Rev. D. C. Goodman

Rev. T. Hourigan

Rev. D. T. Williams

Mr. T. M. Jones

Director

G. R. Pritchett, M.A.

Deputy Director

G. F. Crump, M.A.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer

Basil Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior School Medical Officer

J. Starkie, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers

Edna Circuit, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 28.8.69)

J. H. Dransfield, M.A. (Oxon), L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.G.P.

Margaret West, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., (to 29.8.69)

V. R. Isaacs, M.B., B.S., (to 31.1.69)

Sessional Medical Officers

Dr. W. S. Furniss

Dr. V. R. Isaacs

Dr. S. L. Royce

Dr. Muriel Coates

Dr. Liselott Schreiber

Principal School Dental Officer

James Fenton, L.D.S.

Senior Dental Officer

J. H. Woolley, L.D.S.

Dental Officers

A. J. Bradbury, B.D.S. (to 13.7.69)

Mrs. G. Lawley, B.D.S. (to 17.1.69)

Mrs. F. Higham, B.D.S. (from 27.1.69)

Orthodontic Specialist

*J. Lancashire, B.D.S., L.D.S., D.ORTH., R.C.S.

Consultants

G. Mason-Walshaw, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A., D.A. *Anaesthetist*

J. N. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., F.R.C.S. *Aural Surgeon*

F. Janus, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Ophthalmic Surgeon*

D. Hilson, M.A.(Cantab), M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.P.(E)

M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H. *Paediatrician*

Ophthalmic Surgeon

L. B. Hardman, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.

Consultant Psychiatrist

Dr Arthur Pool, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

*Child Guidance Clinic**Senior Educational Psychologist*

Mrs. J. Ward, B.A. (Hons.)

Audiologist

*A. Sherliker, Dip. Aud., Cert. T. of Deaf (Manchester) (to 30.4.69)

Speech Therapist

Miss S. Lambert, L.C.S.T. (to 3.10.69)

Orthoptist

Miss F. Robinson (from 6.1.69)

Superintendent School Nurse

Miss C. Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse

Miss M. M. Switzer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Senior School Nurse

Mrs. H. Emmott, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Miss C. A. Barry, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. A. M. Fairfoull, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. C. Hilton, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. Hewitt, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., Obst., Cert. (from 1.10.69)

Mrs. P. Lewis, S.R.N., H.V.Cert. (from 1.12.69)

Miss B. M. McKenna, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss C. O. Ojl, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 8.9.69)

Mrs. S. Seddon, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. J. Skimming, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.

*Mrs. C. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1.10.69)

Mrs. N. M. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. P. T. Kennedy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. A. Wilson, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., Obst. Cert. (from 8.9.69)

Tuberculosis Visitor

Mrs. V. Saville, S.R.N. (to 15.9.69)

Mrs. J. B. Butterworth, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1.9.69)

School Nurses

Mrs. C. D'Arcy, S.R.N.

*Mrs. H. Eglin, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.

*Mrs. K. E. Lees, S.R.N.

Mrs. H. Manuel, S.R.F.N.

*Mrs V. L. McCann, S.R.N.

Clinic Nurses

Mrs. E. Doolan, S.E.N.

Mrs. A. Clarke, S.E.N.

* Denotes Part Time.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Central Clinic, Cannon Street

Minor Ailments	—Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.	
Ophthalmic Clinic	—Monday 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.	(By appointment only)
	Tuesday 9 a.m.	
	Wednesday 2 p.m.	
	Thursday 9 a.m.	
Orthoptic Clinic	—Monday-Friday By appointment	
Consultant Aural Clinic	—Friday, 2 p.m. By appointment	
Speech Therapy Clinic	—By appointment	
Child Guidance Clinic	—By appointment	
Audiology Clinic	—By appointment	

Dental Clinics

Eagle Street	—Monday-Friday By appointment
Gower Street	—Monday-Friday By appointment
Honeywell Lane Child Welfare Centre.	By appointment
Park Dean Special School	By appointment

Chiropody Clinics

Honeywell Lane Child Welfare Centre	—Monday and Wednesday 9.00 a.m.
Darker Child Welfare Clinic	—Tuesday and Thursday 9.00 a.m.

ANNUAL REPORT

STAFF

There were a number of changes in staff during the year. Dr. Edna Circuitt resigned after almost thirty years service with the authority. Dr. Margaret West resigned her full-time appointment mid-way through the year and then undertook sessions for a few weeks. Dr. Isaacs resigned at the end of January and then undertook one or two sessions per week. Dr. Muriel Coates came in the latter half of the year to undertake several sessions per week and we had sessional help also from Drs. Royce and Schreiber. From August onwards the full time medical staff was reduced to three, consisting of the Principal School Medical Officer, the Senior Medical Officer and one Medical Officer.

This year the staffing of the School Dental Service declined and from July the Principal School Dental Officer was assisted by two full-time officers and two officers undertaking sessions.

One of the more serious departures was that of Mr. Sherliker, our audiologist, who left at the end of April and has not been replaced despite advertisement. The same comment applies also to Miss Lambert whose resignation at the beginning of October meant we were unable to offer a speech therapy service.

It is pleasing to record the appointment of a full time orthoptist, Miss Robinson, who also assists the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon at hospital.

Liaison

There is close liaison with the other services provided by the Department of Public Health. Medical Officers and health visitors undertake duties both in the field of public health and school health. The School Dental Service also provides a maternity and child welfare service.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION

The number of children on rolls in December, 1969 was 19,080, an increase of 457 compared with the previous year; the distribution was as follows:—

	Senior	Junior	Infant	Nursery	Total
County Schools	4,717	4,285	3,418	210	12,630
Aided Schools	2,035	2,340	1,749	24	6,148
Totals	6,752	6,625	5,167	234	18,778

The number on roll at each Secondary School was as follows:—

Breeze Hill	757	Kaskenmoor	827
Counthill	1,074	Blue Coat	848
Fitton Hill	446	St. Alban's'	607
Grange	789	St. Anselm's	580
Hathershaw	824		

Special Schools

	Senior and Junior
Marland Fold Special School for E.S.N.	116
Park Dean School for Physically Handicapped, Delicate, Partially Hearing and Partially Sighted	186

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Periodic Medical Inspection

All school entrants and leavers continued to be examined and children of junior school leaving age were examined on a selective basis. For the first time it was not possible to complete the school medical inspection programme owing to a shortage of medical staff. Although General Practitioners undertook routine medical inspections on a sessional basis it was only possible to carry out the selective medical examination of 11-year-olds in nine junior schools. No routine medical inspection of children in nursery schools and classes was carried out.

The number of children inspected was as follows:—

The corresponding figures for 1968 are in brackets.

Entrants	2,050	(1,693)
11-year-olds	186	(467)
Leavers	832	(1,279)
	3,068	(3,439)

In 9 schools where the selective medical inspection programme was carried out 368 children were considered not to require examination.

Defects found at Medical Inspection

Details of these are given in the statistical tables at the end of the report.

General Condition of Children Inspected

Only 3 out of 3,068 children examined at routine medical inspection were classified "unsatisfactory".

Special Inspection

The Medical Officers made 323 special inspections and 199 re-inspections at the clinic or in schools.

Colour Vision

All children are tested for colour vision at 11 years of age and school leavers are tested at the routine medical examination. Of the 832 leavers examined 8 boys and no girls were found to be colour blind.

Uncleanliness Examination

Statistical details of school nurses' work in connection with head infestation are as follows with the 1968 figures in parentheses:—

Nurses' first inspections in schools	37,842	(28,894)
Nurses' re-inspections in schools	3,275	(2,331)
Number of individual children found to be infested	1,463	(863)

The figure of 1,463 individual children found to be infested represents 7.70 per cent of the school population. (4.63 per cent in 1968).

SPECIAL CLINICS

The following specialist provision is made:—

Mr. J. Norman Appleton is retained as consultant E.N.T. surgeon and undertakes the examination and supervision of deaf and partially hearing children. Also, by arrangement with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, he undertakes regular sessions at the Central School Clinic.

Dr. F. Janus is retained as consultant ophthalmic surgeon and holds a clinic when necessary for the examination of blind and partially sighted children.

Dr. D. Hilson is retained as consultant paediatrician and meets the Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. Starkie, to discuss cases. He submits reports on all the children he sees at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

The ophthalmic clinic, the orthoptic, child guidance, speech therapy and audiology clinics are provided by the Education Committee. The last three are reported upon later under separate headings.

Ophthalmic Clinic

During the year 2,383 examinations were undertaken by Dr. L. B. Hardman and Dr. W. S. Furniss and spectacles were prescribed or changed in 1,044 cases.

Children with squints are referred for orthoptic investigation and treatment. Children who require other investigation or treatment are referred to the ophthalmic clinic at the Oldham Royal Infirmary.

Orthoptic Clinic

The clinic is under the supervision of Dr. F. Janus, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, and Dr. L. B. Hardman, Ophthalmic Surgeon.

At the beginning of the year we were fortunate in appointing a full-time orthoptist. During the year 338 children from Oldham and surrounding districts were seen at the clinic. This involved 2,843 attendances.

Ears, Nose and Throat Clinic

During the year, 39 sessions were held and 111 new cases were examined. The total number of attendances was 321. In cases where in-patient treatment is necessary, copies of the case notes are forwarded to the hospital and the child's name is placed on the waiting list for admission.

Details of the children treated including those referred from the school clinic, are given in Part 3 of the Medical Inspection and Treatment returns at the back of the report.

Orthopaedic Defects

The School Health Service does not provide an orthopaedic clinic and children requiring orthopaedic treatment are usually referred to the general practitioner. In special cases direct referral is made to Oldham Royal Infirmary.

Minor Ailments Clinics

There are no special sessions for minor ailments now but a clinic nurse attends children who come to the Central Clinic daily with minor ailments and injuries. A total of 1,377 attendances were made. A medical officer is available at the clinic on some days for children requiring to see one.

Scabies

Treatment is carried out by a school nurse at the Gower Street cleansing centre. Every effort is made to treat other members of the family who may be affected to avoid reinfestation. The number of cases in school children totalled 92.

Chiropody

The Derker and Honeywell Lane Child Welfare Clinics continued to treat school children and 1,936 attendances were made.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL LEAVERS

Reports on the children examined prior to leaving school were sent to the Youth Employment Officer. In the cases of handicapped children discussions were held between the medical officers, teachers and youth employment officers. Types of work for which any child was, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, physically unsuited are indicated.

The list of medical contra-indications issued by the Central Youth Employment Executive has been in use throughout the year. It was considered necessary to exclude 131 children from one or more of the following categories of work:—

1. Heavy Manual Work	25
2. Sedentary work	1
3. Indoor work	1
4. Work involving prolonged standing, much walking or quick movement from place to place	11
5. Exposure to bad weather	22
6. Work involving wide changes in temperature	15
7. Work in damp atmosphere	20
8. Work in dusty atmosphere	20
9. Work involving much stooping	2
10. Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles	8
11. Work at heights	5
12. Work requiring normal acute vision	27
13. Work requiring normal colour vision	49
14. Work requiring the normal use of hands	2
15. Work involving the handling or preparation of food ...	6
16. Work requiring freedom from damp hands or skin defects	8
17. Work requiring normal hearing	9

Children are also medically examined for suitability for employment outside school hours. The number examined during the year was 371 and the occupations were as follows:—

Newspaper delivery	279
Shop assistants	54
Delivery boys	8
General assistants	26
Office workers	4

CO-OPERATION WITH PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

The number of parents or relatives who attended the routine medical inspection in schools was as follows:—

		1968		1969
Entrants	1534	90.61%	2050	91.32%
11 year olds	380	81.37%	186	88.17%
Leavers	156	12.20%	78	9.38%

Special examinations are made when requested by parents, teachers and school welfare officers, many of them because of irregular school attendance. The help and advice of the general practitioner is often sought.

As in past years, teachers, the local inspector for the N.S.P.C.C., the Family Service Unit and others interested in the welfare of children, have continued to give appreciable help.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

I am indebted to Mr. James Fenton, Principal School Dental Officer, for the following report:—

The year began with the resignation of one full-time dental officer and the appointment of another. The position was reasonably satisfactory until July when another dental officer left the service. There was no further change during the year. Recruitment to the School Dental Service is still very difficult and with vacancies occurring in areas which are residentially more attractive than Oldham, maintenance of the staff at the present level is extremely difficult.

Park Dean Special School

During the year this special school for handicapped pupils was opened and has accommodation for medical and dental treatment.

The dental wing consists of two dental surgeries, a recovery room, a dental laboratory and a large waiting room. The dental surgeries are fitted with modern up-to-date equipment and the dental accommodation is a very attractive lay-out.

Dental Inspections

8,871 (7,846) pupils received a routine dental inspection either at school or at the school dental clinics.

Inspections again revealed a high rate of dental caries. The fluoridation of the drinking water in Oldham has been approved and it is to be hoped that it will be commenced in the near future since this is the most effective method of reducing dental decay. In the meantime Dental Health Education with special emphasis on correct diet and oral hygiene should help to prevent a certain amount of dental decay.

Dental Treatment

Details are given in the statistical table at the end of this report.

The total number of teeth extracted is approximately the same as last year but the total number of fillings carried out has decreased slightly.

The total number of dentures supplied was 69 (92) and in addition 21 crowns were fitted.

The total number of root fillings was 32. This type of treatment is often associated with accidents in which front teeth are involved.

During the year 466 pupils were X-rayed.

Orthodontic Treatment

Arrangements for this specialised type of treatment have remained the same as the previous year. Mr. J. Lancashire, B.D.S., D.Orth. R.C.S. has continued in a part-time capacity as Orthodontic Specialist.

Emergency Treatment

During the year 1,926 (909) pupils received emergency treatment. These are pupils who attend the school dental clinics without appointments and receive immediate treatment usually for the relief of pain. This is a large increase over last year. The shortage of dental surgeons in general practice in the Oldham area makes it very difficult for pupils, particularly the young ones, to obtain dental treatment through the General Dental Practitioner Service of the National Health Service.

Evening sessions have been worked on a voluntary basis and provide an excellent means of treating the older pupils who find difficulty attending during school hours since it interferes with school lessons particularly when important examinations are being taken.

The staff of the School Dental Service have provided a dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and also for pre-school children.

General Anaesthetics

2,353 (2,157) children received a general anaesthetic for the extraction of teeth. 70% of the pupils receiving a general anaesthetic were again in the five to nine age group. In addition pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers also received treatment at these sessions. The services of Dr. G. Mason-Walshaw, Consultant Anaesthetist, are particularly valuable at these sessions when very young pupils or pupils with poor medical history attend. Dr. B. H. Lees and Dr. N. L. Gilburn also undertake regular weekly sessions as anaesthetists.

Hospital and Consultants' Facilities

Children who require consultant advice and treatment are referred to Mr. W. C. Mellor, F.D.S., R.C.S., Consultant Oral Surgeon to the Oldham Hospital Group. Similarly the services of Mr. J. S. Johnson, F.D.S. R.C.S. D.Orth. M.Sc., Consultant Orthodontist are available

The Principal School Dental Officer is also on the staff of the Oldham and District General Hospital and in cases where treatment under hospital conditions would be more beneficial pupils are admitted under his care.

The figures in brackets relate to 1968.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

Since the first child guidance clinic was set up 60 years ago we have come a long way in recognising the need for expert help in dealing with childhood behaviour problems, anxieties and school failure.

More and more parents now recognise that the welfare of their children includes their mental as well as physical well-being.

The clinic, based at central clinic, Cannon Street, is staffed by two part-time psychiatrists, a full-time psychologist, social worker and secretary. They work together as a team and also in collaboration with other agencies concerned with the child's welfare.

Most cases referred receive treatment involving co-operation from the family and school as well as direct help given to the child. This obvious need arises because the child interacts with many others and they too often need guidance or help in coping with the behaviour problem. The name child guidance is therefore a misnomer. The majority of cases need treatment over a lengthy period.

In order to help parents recognise the importance of their role in helping their children to overcome their problems (and to recognise that they were not alone) a parent group was formed. Likewise, evening clinics are held to enable working parents to attend without taking time off work.

A parents news letter is produced at regular intervals to inform of ancillary services, and to give advice of a general nature.

The aim of this clinic is to provide qualified help and advice in a congenial atmosphere of collaboration between family and experts.

Staff

<i>Consultant Psychiatrist</i>	: Dr. A. Pool
<i>Psychiatrist</i>	: Dr. J. G. Maden
<i>Senior Psychologist</i>	: Mrs. J. Ward
<i>Social Worker</i>	: Miss A. Kelly

The following table shows the grouping of intelligence quotients of the 190 cases dealt with during the year.

<i>I.Q.</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
70 and under	5	4	9
71-85	20	14	34
86-95	21	13	34
96-114	41	13	54
115-129	21	3	24
130+	4	1	5
	—	—	—
	112	48	160
Awaiting test at 31st December, 1969	11	3	14
Not tested	8	8	16
	—	—	—
	131	59	190

Cases referred 66

New Cases 61

Old Cases re-opened 5

Sources of reference :

Director of Education	34
School Medical Officers	6
General Practitioners	10
Children's Officer	1
Health Visitor	1
Probation Officers	4
Hospital	3
Mental Welfare Officer	1
Parents	4
Juvenile Liaison Officer	1
Transferred from other C.G.C.	1

<i>Reasons for Referral*</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Behaviour problems	29	5	34
Stealing	8	5	13
Non-attendance at school ...	9	2	11
Enuresis	6	3	9
Encopresis	2	—	2
Emotional disturbance	7	3	10
Sexual Misbehaviour	1	—	1
Academic failure	1	1	2
Immaturity	2	—	2
Poor social adjustment	5	4	9
Elective mutism	1	—	1
Prevention	—	1	1
Hysteria	3	—	3

*NB.—Some cases are referred for more than one disorder.

Recommendations

(a) treatment at clinic	28
(b) visiting by social worker	3

(c) cases to be reviewed	7
(d) cases closed after treatment	4
(e) cases closed after investigation and follow-up	1
(f) cases closed (lack of co-operation or removed from area)	4
(g) referred to further agencies	3
(h) specials schools, etc.	6
(i) cases awaiting to be seen at 31st December, 1969	10
Enuresis cases treated with Pad and Buzzer	6
Dr. Pool	108 sessions
Diagnostic interviews	40
Psychotherapy	238
Dr. Maden	51 sessions
Diagnostic	15
Psychotherapy	339
Group therapy	31
Educational Psychologist:	
<i>Psychological tests:</i>	
Diagnostic	70
Re-tests	3
Group therapy sessions	30
Individual therapy	150
Interviews	65
School visits	5
Home visits	4
Other visits	14
Social Worker:	
Social histories	53
Home visits	298
Ineffective visits	81
Play therapy sessions	15
Individual therapy sessions	4
Escort duty	74
Office interviews	32
School visits	20
Clinic sessions	88

THE AUDIOLOGICAL SERVICE

Mr. A. Sherliker who combined his post at the Oldham School for Partially Hearing with that of Audiologist left at the end of April to take up the post of headmaster of the Braidwood School at Birmingham. It was not possible to fill the position of Audiologist and health visitors with training and experience in this field have since carried out diagnostic testing under the supervision of a medical officer. Cases of special difficulty have been referred to the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf, Manchester University and members of the teaching staff of the partially hearing section of the Park Dean School have given assistance in the auditory training of young hearing-handicapped children.

Audiometric sweep testing of all school entrants has again been carried out by health visitors and school nurses but the testing of children of junior school age could not be continued because of staffing problems.

1,727 entrants were tested in school and 368 were referred for re-test or further examination at the Audiology Clinic. In addition to the children referred following sweep testing in school 283 children were referred to this clinic from the following sources.

1—By review	93
2—By Otologist	55
3—By School Medical Officers	46
4—By Head Teachers	17
5—By Speech Therapist	3
6—By Educational Psychologist	2
7—By General Practitioners	1
8—By others	66
	—
Total	283
	—

Pre-School Assessments

One-hundred and twelve pre-school children were referred for assessment, the majority by health visitors and medical officers. Weekly sessions of parent guidance for parents of pre-school children have been continued.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths in children of school age from certain infectious diseases.

DISEASE	1969		1968	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ...	3	—	—	—
Dysentery	16	—	41	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Measles	322	—	65	—
Scarlet Fever	10	—	24	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	3	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever .	—	—	1	—
Infective Jaundice ...	17	—	7	—
Tuberculosis:—				
(a) Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Non Pulmonary	1	—	4	—

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

During the year one school child was notified and accepted.

A boy aged 15 years was diagnosed by biopsy investigation to have tuberculosis in the glands of the neck. He was excluded from school for six weeks and received domiciliary treatment.

TABLE OF CASES OF CERTAIN NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OCCURRING IN SCHOOL CHILDREN
Aged (5-15 years)—1936—1969

Year	Meningo- coccal Infec- tions	Dysentery	Diphtheria		Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Polio- myelitis	Tuberculosis		
			Cases	Deaths					Pulmonary	Other Forms	All Forms
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Deaths
1936	4	-	215	17	1420	128	292	-	1	15	5 (-)
1937	1	-	218	14	472	158	261	-	4	17	3 (-)
1938	1	1	169	4	922	176	328	-	7	25	5 (2)
1939	-	-	32	2	60	235	50	-	2	17	6 (2)
1940	-	5	47	3	990	99	160	1	1	25	7 (-)
1941	6	-	27	1	224	122	87	-	4	9	-
1942	4	-	58	-	1075	249	54	1	1	17	-
1943	2	-	91	1	107	196	137	-	1	17	-
1944	1	-	48	3	470	342	40	-	1	12	2 (-)
1945	1	1	31	-	131	217	45	-	-	15	4 (-)
1946	2	4	30	2	686	88	71	-	4	5	-
1947	-	-	39	1	154	61	36	1	2	10	3 (-)
1948	1	-	10	1	517	125	82	6	2	14	2 (-)
1949	-	47	1	-	377	273	62	-	8	4	-
1950	-	52	1	-	420	165	117	-	1	7	-
1951	-	94	-	-	526	106	72	3	5	5	1 (-)
1952	1	129	-	-	819	179	45	1	7	5	1 (1)
1953	-	155	-	-	256	148	57	3	7	5	-
1954	-	29	-	-	427	106	81	-	4	7	-
1955	-	174	-	-	588	177	2	3	11	9	-
1956	1	699	-	-	60	106	7	6	5	4	-
1957	2	78	-	-	1320	48	41	1	3	1	-
1958	-	37	-	-	442	100	32	1	6	4	-
1959	-	638	-	-	429	111	36	-	4	2	1 (-)
1960	1	62	-	-	836	57	20	-	4	-	-
1961	-	315	-	-	184	86	16	3	2	-	-
1962	2	44	-	-	235	39	2	-	-	-	-
1963	-	41	-	-	532	58	12	-	4	1	-
1964	-	34	-	-	494	32	37	-	4	-	-
1965	-	191	-	-	324	117	11	-	1	-	-
1966	-	40	-	-	563	68	8	-	7	-	-
1967	-	57	-	-	138	12	17	-	3	-	-
1968	-	33	-	-	65	24	3	-	-	4	-
1969	3	41	-	-	322	10	1	-	-	1	-

Deaths—Tuberculosis. The figures shown in brackets relate to deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

School Exclusion

The following rules for the exclusion from school of cases and contacts of infectious diseases are approved by the General Purposes Sub-Committee.

Disease	PERIODS OF EXCLUSION	
	Cases	Contacts
Scarlet Fever ...	To be excluded until patient pronounced fit by a medical practitioner.	Children — no exclusion. Persons engaged in the preparation or service of school meals and certain categories of nursing personnel to be excluded until Medical Officer of Health certifies that they may resume work.
Diphtheria	To be excluded until the Medical Officer of Health pronounces the patient fit to return to school.	All contacts must be excluded until re-admitted on the written authority of the Medical Officer of Health.
Measles	10 days from the appearance of the rash if child appears well.	Children attending nursery schools and classes should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes to be immediately excluded. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
German Measles	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	No exclusion.
Whooping Cough ...	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children attending infant and nursery schools and nursery classes to be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded. Where there is proof of contacts having been immunised against whooping cough, exclusion is not necessary. To be excluded until proof of immunisation has been checked.

Disease	PERIODS OF EXCLUSION	
	Cases	Contacts
Mumps	7 days from the subsidence of all swelling.	No exclusion.
Chicken Pox ...	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	No exclusion.
Poliomyelitis ...	6 weeks. Will usually require much longer period for recovery.	21 days.
Encephalitis	6 weeks.	21 days.
Meningococcal Infection ...	6 weeks.	21 days.
Food Poisoning Smallpox Typhoid Fever)	To be excluded until the Medical Officer of Health pronounces the patient fit to return to school.	All contacts must be excluded until re-admitted on the written authority of the Medical Officer of Health.
Dysentery	To be excluded until the Medical Officer of Health pronounces the patient fit to return to school.	Normally no exclusion. If any symptoms suspicious of dysentery — exclude until authorised to re-admit.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation

The majority of children are immunised prior to school entry and it cannot be emphasised too strongly that children should receive this protection in infancy. To maintain immunity against diphtheria and tetanus during the period of their school life, it is essential that children immunised in infancy should receive a reinforcing injection against diphtheria and tetanus on entering school and a reinforcing injection against tetanus during their fifteenth year.

At the school entrance medical examination the immunisation and vaccination state of each child is checked. Parents are asked to consent to reinforcing immunisation or, when no primary immunisation has taken place a course of primary immunisation. On receipt of parents' consent arrangements are made to visit schools to give this protection. A similar procedure takes place before children leave school.

Triple Antigen (protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus), first issued in 1957, is still used for primary immunisation for children aged under five years. Children commencing primary immunisation aged over five years receive Diphtheria Tetanus Prophylactic.

The material used for reinforcing injections at school entry is Diphtheria Tetanus Prophylactic and in the 15th year Tetanus Toxoid Prophylactic.

The following table gives the number of children aged 5-15 years inclusive who received primary immunisation after entering school:—

Primary Immunisation:—

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	Total
No. Imm.	52	64	25	10	14	4	7	20	6	11	134	347

Reinforcing Injection (1st and 2nd)—2,708.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

During the year 35 children of school age received primary vaccination and 39 children were re-vaccinated.

Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination is offered to children between the ages of one and fifteen years who have not suffered a natural attack of measles. If not previously vaccinated at a child welfare centre, this vaccination is available at school.

The following table gives the number of children aged five to fifteen who have received measles vaccination.

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	Total
No. Imm.	179	110	12	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	307

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available to all school children. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine is used exclusively by the department. The full course consists of three doses given at intervals of six weeks between the first and the second doses and six months between the second and third doses. Children entering school are offered a reinforcing dose.

The following tables give the number of children aged 5 to 15 (inclusive) who received:—

(a) Full Course of Oral Vaccine (3 doses)

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	Total
No. Imm.	45	40	15	4	1	—	1	8	3	3	32	152

(b) Fourth Doses—Oral Vaccine

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	Total
No. Imm.	512	408	22	13	6	7	11	15	7	41	239	1281

Tetanus Immunisation

Since March, 1964, patients attending the casualty department of the Oldham Royal Infirmary following accidents, have received immunisation against tetanus. They attend the hospital subsequently for further injections and a medical officer from this department attends once each month to carry out the immunisation.

During the year 10 children of school age completed primary immunisation.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Under the Health Committee's proposals for the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, the following arrangements are in operation:—

Vaccination of Contacts—In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 72/49, arrangements are made for selected contacts of known tuberculosis cases to receive this form of vaccination. The arrangements are made under the control and supervision of Dr. P. B. Woolley, Chest Physician. During the year 68 schoolchildren (38 males, 30 females) who were found to be Mantoux negative received B.C.G. Vaccination.

Vaccination of Schoolchildren—In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 22/53, the vaccination of older schoolchildren has been continued. All children in their second year at a Secondary School (i.e. 12/13 year old group) were offered B.C.G. vaccination. The arrangements are under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, and the medical officers on his staff undertake these duties.

In the case of children who are strong positive reactors, parents are advised that an X-ray of the chest is necessary. This examination is carried out at the Chest Clinic, Oldham and District General Hospital, and the films are reported upon by Dr. P. B. Woolley, who also undertakes any necessary supervision. No case of active tuberculosis was detected in the 54 cases having X-ray examination.

The following figures relate to work undertaken during the year and include figures relating to two direct grant schools in the Borough.

Number of children offered B.C.G.	1,765
No. of acceptances	1,460
Percentage accepting	82.7%
Number excluded on medical grounds	3
Number completing skin testing	1,336*
Number positive	189
Number negative	1,108
Number receiving vaccination	1,103
Number of children requiring X-ray	56
Number of children X-rayed	54

* The difference between the number of skin tests taken and the results given is due to non-attendance for readings.

DEATHS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the following deaths occurred:—

1. *A girl aged 13 years.*

This girl died from cardiac failure due to vagal inhibition. A post mortem was performed.

2. *A girl aged 10 years*

This girl was knocked down by a private motor car in the street. She suffered an intracranial haemorrhage following a fracture of the skull. A post mortem was performed and the inquest verdict was accidental death.

3. *A girl aged 5 years.*

This girl died from a congenital cardiac defect. A post mortem was performed.

4. *A girl aged 8 years*

This girl was a known diabetic and she died from diabetic coma.

5. *A girl aged 15 years.*

This girl died in hospital. She suffered chronic renal failure due to acute glomerulonephritis.

6. *A boy aged 13 years*

This boy collided with a motor lorry in the street whilst riding a bicycle. He suffered haemorrhage and shock following multiple injuries. A post mortem was performed and the inquest verdict was accidental death.

7. *A boy aged 7 years.*

This boy had a brain tumor from which he died in hospital. A post mortem was performed.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The demand for health education in school is still very much to the fore, and is being met by the health visitors/school nurses.

Talks are given at the request of the headteachers, usually in the comprehensive schools and further education centres.

A course of six to eight lectures is given, and whenever possible demonstrations and visual aids are used. We have now got a small film library to meet this need.

Discussions following the talks are encouraged and to facilitate these, groups of fifteen to twenty pupils have been arranged. These lectures have been given to pupils of both sexes on such subjects as personal hygiene, adolescence, parentcraft, venereal diseases, drug and smoking addiction.

During the year 76 girls have received a course of tuition in mothercraft given by a school nurse, and all have been successful in gaining the British Red Cross Mothercraft Part I and Part II Certificate, which consisted of a written, practical and oral examination.

In addition, weekly lectures have been given at the two house-craft centres in the borough, girls attending for two or three weeks during their last term at school. Mothercraft talks were given and these included

practical demonstration on baby bathing and the preparation of infants' feeds. Great stress is laid on the importance of educating the young in every aspect of healthy living, in order that they value health in themselves, their families and in the community of which they are a part, and in so doing they may be enabled to live a full, happy life and become good parents and citizens.

CASTLESHAW RESIDENTIAL CENTRE

Castleshaw Residential Centre is situated 1 mile east of Delph and parties of young people and school children are accommodated there throughout the year. Parties are accepted for weekends or for the five week days.

Staff consists of a Warden and Matron who are in residence throughout the year and are responsible for the general maintenance of the building and its contents.

There is accommodation for 28 children or young people and 2 teachers or leaders. School parties assemble at their ordinary schools at 9 a.m. on a Monday and return the following Friday afternoon leaving the Centre at about 1-30 p.m. In some cases the duration of the stay is extended to include the weekend. Children are conveyed to and from the Centre by special 'bus and are medically examined before going to Castleshaw.

The accommodation and equipment at Castleshaw is suitable for a wide range of subjects and children can take full advantage of the surrounding countryside by useage of the facilities for lightweight camping, canoeing, horse riding and visits to places of local interest. In the evening recreational activities are arranged by the teachers in charge of school parties.

The cost to parents for schoolchildren is £1 5s. 0d. per week per child. No child is debarred from attending because of the parents' inability to pay. An additional charge is made for any weekend booking.

Castleshaw Residential Centre has recently been modernised and extended and the facilities now include a well equipped Lecture Room, and excellent drying accommodation for outdoor clothes and showers.

ATTENDANCE CENTRE—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The Chief Constable at the request of the Home Secretary, has undertaken responsibility for an attendance centre as provided in the Criminal Justice Act, 1948. The centre is held on Saturday afternoons

at Waterloo School and the children and young persons are sent from the Juvenile Courts in the area.

The instruction includes physical training and drill, and in cases where there is evidence before the court of medical or physical defect, the boy concerned is medically examined. This also applies where a parent requests a medical examination because of some previous medical history.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO COURSES OF TRAINING

Teachers entering the service of the authority from other authorities are examined by medical officers of the department as to their fitness for employment. During the year 112 teachers were examined.

Entrants to the teaching profession completing an approved course of training continue to be examined by the college medical officer but in other cases the medical examination is arranged by the Principal School Medical Officer of the appointing authority. These examinations require the completion and forwarding of forms 28 RQ together with a medical report and X-ray report to the Department of Education and completed.

Science. Twenty eight medical reports (15 males and 13 females) were

Candidates for Training Colleges

During the year 98 candidates (37 males, 61 females) were examined and all were passed fit for admission. Medical reports were completed and forwarded with form 4 RTC to the appropriate college authority.

Ministry of Health Circular 248/52

- (i) All teachers are X-rayed on appointment but this is waived in the case of new entrants who have recently undergone an X-ray examination on completion of their course of training and received a satisfactory report.
- (ii) All teachers are urged to take advantage of the facilities provided by the Mass Miniature Radiography Service for periodic examination.
- (iii) All staff employed in the School Health Service are X-rayed on appointment.

Examination of School Meals Staff

The scheme for the examination and chest X-ray on appointment of all new entrants to the School Meals Service was continued.

During the year 212 new entrants were examined. Two were found to be unsuitable for employment.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Probably the most important function of the School Health Service is to ascertain and assess children who are in some way handicapped and advise the local education authority on suitable educational arrangements for these children.

Many children, particularly those physically handicapped, those with severe hearing and visual defects and severely subnormal children are known from an early age. Other cases, including maladjustment, lesser degrees of mental handicap and minor hearing and visual problems may not be ascertained until after school entry.

A major change in the arrangements for the education of the handicapped was made when the Park Dean School opened in April, 1969. This school makes provision for the physically handicapped, partially hearing, partially sighted (of primary school age) and delicate children. The small assessment and diagnostic unit for children of infant school age who presented behaviour or educational problems was also transferred to Park Dean.

At the same time special schools at Higginshaw, Beever, Strinesdale and the assessment unit at Scottfield were closed.

The Marland Fold School continues to provide for the educationally subnormal and the Authority's provision for these children was increased at the beginning of 1970 when Strinesdale School was re-opened as a junior E.S.N. school. This included residential accommodation for junior E.S.N. boys.

Blind, profoundly deaf and maladjusted children requiring special education are placed in residential schools. The Knowl View School, Rochdale, for maladjusted boys which is shared by neighbouring authorities including Oldham, opened in January, 1969.

Seven severely physically handicapped children who had been placed in residential schools before the facilities of Park Dean School became available continued to attend those schools.

So far, pupils with speech defects have not been mentioned, and there is a separate section about them. However, this year, a boy attends a residential special school for children with speech defects.

Children Unsuitable for Education at School

Some children will obviously never go to school owing to severe mental retardation and their ascertainment is therefore a formality. Others may have a trial period in the ordinary school and subsequently in a special class or special school before transfer to the junior training centre. A number of children attend the junior training centre with their parents' agreement and formal action need not be taken until there has been an opportunity for observation in that centre.

During the year 3 children were formally ascertained as unsuitable for education at school.

Blind Pupils:—

"Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is or is likely to become so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight."

Pupils found to be blind are admitted to special residential schools. No ascertainment was made this year. Five girls attended residential schools during the year but two ceased to be our responsibility when their parents removed to other areas.

Partially Sighted Pupils:—

"Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their educational development but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight."

Three boys were ascertained of whom two were admitted to the day special school and the other was awaiting placement at the end of the year. One boy who was ascertained in 1968 was admitted to the St. Vincent's R.C. School, Liverpool. There were eleven children attending the Park Dean School at the end of the year, of whom seven were from outside Oldham. Two girls and a boy of senior age attended a special class in Manchester.

Deaf Pupils:—

"Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils, without naturally acquired speech or language."

Three children were maintained in schools outside Oldham and were attending at the end of the year.

Partially Hearing Pupils:—

"Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils."

One boy and one girl were ascertained during the year and were admitted to the day special school. There were 39 children on roll at the end of the year of whom 18 were from outside Oldham.

Two girls attended residential schools.

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils:—

"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."

Marland Fold Special School

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number on register, 1st January (13 extra district)	71	46	117
Number admitted during year	14	9	23
Number discharged during year	14	10	24
Number on register, 31st December (13 extra district)	71	45	116

Children discharged during the year:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) At 16 years	7	8	15
(b) To approved school	1	—	1
(c) Transferred to Industrial Training Centre	—	2	2
(d) Left the district	6	—	6

Two boys attended residential schools but the parents of one removed out of Oldham and the other boy left school on age.

Fifteen boys and thirteen girls were ascertained to be in need of special educational treatment.

Epileptic Pupils:—

"Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils."

One girl was admitted to the Colthurst House Special Residential School. Arrangements were made for one boy to attend the school at Oldham and District General Hospital whilst a residential special school place was sought. Three boys were attending residential schools.

Maladjusted Pupils:—

"Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational re-adjustment."

Three boys and one girl were ascertained. Three boys were admitted to the Knowl View Residential School, Rochdale. Altogether seven boys and three girls were maintained at residential schools during the year.

Physically Handicapped Pupils:—

"Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary school."

Six boys and three girls were ascertained to need admission to the Park Dean Special School. Eight children were admitted and two were awaiting admission at the end of the year. Altogether there were 57 children attending the Park Dean School at the end of January, 1970, of whom 20 were from outside Oldham. They suffered from the following disabilities:—

Spina bifida	16	Poliomyelitis	1
Cerebral palsy	8	Congenital deformities	
Muscular dystrophy	3	of limbs	6
Cardiac disease	11	Other handicaps	12

As mentioned earlier, seven children continued to attend residential schools after the opening of Park Dean School. Four children attended the Bethesda Special School, Cheadle, Cheshire, and three children attended the Talbot House School, Glossop. In addition to these, three boys left the Bethesda School on age and two were accepted for further education and training at the Portland Training College, Mansfield.

Delicate Pupils

"Pupils not falling under any other category, who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment and cannot, without risk to their health or educational development be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

During the year 13 boys and 7 girls were ascertained. There were 73 children attending the Park Dean School on 23rd January, 1970, of whom 4 were from outside Oldham.

PUPILS SUFFERING FROM SPEECH DEFECTS:—

Speech therapy continued to be available at the Central Clinic, Cannon Street. Sessions were also held at Marland Fold Special School, and Park Dean Special School. The Speech Therapist, however, resigned in October and at the end of the year no appointment had been made.

The following figures relate to the work of the department:—

Number receiving treatment on 1st January, 1969

With stammer	9
With other speech defects	65
Pre-school	18
Total	92

New cases admitted during the year.

With stammer	5
With other speech defects	42
Pre-school	1
Total	48

Number of cases dealt with in 1969 140

Number discharged during the year.

With stammer 7

With other speech defects 67

Pre-school 4

Total 78

Number receiving treatment at 1st October, 1969 62

The 78 children were discharged for the following reasons:—

Satisfactory speech 57

Left the district 4

Withdrawn, unsuitable for treatment 2

Withdrawn, not co-operative 10

Transferred to other treatment 4

Left school 1

Total 78

Number on waiting list at December 31st, 1969 61

We wish to express our thanks for the continued co-operation of headteachers and school welfare officers during the year and also the interest and help given by other departments associated with speech therapy.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1969

PART 1—Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

- NOTES:—1. Where selective medical examinations are being carried out the number of pupils who have been "inter-viewed" or "discussed" at case conferences and found not to warrant a medical examination, are shown in Column 5.
2. Pupils found at Periodic Inspection to require treatment for a defect are not excluded from Columns (6), (7) and (8) by reason of the fact that they were already under treatment for that defect.
3. Columns (6), (7) and (8) relate to individual pupils and not to defects.

TABLE A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (See Note 1 above)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1965 and later	340	339	1	—	—	45	41
1964	1,010	1,008	2	—	1	94	83
1963	685	685	—	—	4	37	40
1962	13	13	—	—	—	1	1
1961	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	122	122	—	243	1	14	15
1957	64	64	—	125	2	7	9
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	260	260	—	—	4	—	4
1954 and earlier	572	572	—	—	11	13	24
Total	3,068	3,065	3	368	23	211	217

TABLE B—Other Inspections

NOTE:—A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	323
Number of Re-inspections	199

TABLE C—Infestation with Vermin

NOTE:—All cases of infestation, however slight, are included in this Table. The return relates to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation.

- (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses 41,117
- (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested 1,463
- (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) —
- (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) —

TABLE D—Screening Tests of Vision and Hearing

1. Is the vision of entrants tested? No.
2. If the vision of entrants is not tested, at what age is the first vision test carried out? Children in their second year at an infants' school. Ages vary from 5+ to 6+
3. How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life? Annually
4. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes.
- (b) If so, at what age? 10 years to 11 years of age, and 14 to 15 years of age.
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? Yes.
5. By whom is vision testing carried out? School Nurse.
6. By whom is colour vision testing carried out? School Nurse and School Medical Officer.
7. Is audiometric testing of entrants carried out? Yes.
8. By whom is audiometric testing carried out? Health Visitor/School Nurses.

*PART II—Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspection
during the year*

NOTE:—All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools noted at periodic and special medical inspections, are included in these Tables, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection. These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O).

TABLE A—Periodic Inspections

Defect or Disease	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin	14	69	4	25	1	10	19	104
Eyes:—								
(a) Vision	5	17	15	129	3	30	23	176
(b) Squint	58	60	1	12	—	9	59	81
(c) Other	3	8	—	4	—	3	3	15
Ears:—								
(a) Hearing	17	42	—	5	9	10	26	57
(b) Otitis Media .	3	11	2	4	—	3	5	18
(c) Other	3	20	—	6	—	7	3	33
Nose and Throat ..	33	122	2	26	7	4	42	152
Speech	17	40	—	2	—	3	17	45
Lymphatic Glands	1	20	—	1	—	—	1	21
Heart	—	33	—	5	—	4	—	42
Lungs	—	68	1	11	—	9	1	88
Developmental:—								
(a) Hernia	2	16	—	—	—	—	2	16
(b) Other	9	37	—	9	1	1	10	47
Orthopaedic:—								
(a) Posture	3	38	—	6	—	4	3	48
(b) Feet	—	40	1	5	2	2	3	47
(c) Other	—	15	—	6	—	4	—	25
(a) Development								
(b) Stability	1	11	—	—	—	3	1	14
Abdomen	—	10	—	3	—	4	—	17
Other								
Nervous System:—	2	13	—	1	—	12	2	26
(a) Epilepsy	1	11	—	1	—	4	1	16
(b) Other	2	11	—	3	—	3	2	17
Psychological:—	8	58	2	16	—	14	10	88

TABLE B—Special Inspections

Defect or Disease	Pupils requiring treatment	Pupils requiring observation
Skin	—	—
Eyes:		
(a) Vision	49	19
(b) Squint	—	—
(c) Other	—	—
Ears:		
(a) Hearing	1	—
(b) Otitis Media ..	—	—
(c) Other	—	—
Nose and Throat	1	—
Speech	—	—
Lymphatic Glands ...	—	1
Heart	—	—
Lungs	—	—
Developmental:		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	—	—
Orthopaedic:		
(a) Posture	—	—
(b) Feet	—	—
(c) Other	1	1
Nervous System:		
(a) Epilepsy	—	1
(b) Other	—	—
Psychological:		
(a) Development ..	—	—
(b) Stability	—	—
Abdomen	—	—
Other	—	—

*PART III—Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained
Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and
Special Schools)*

NOTES:—The following tables show the total numbers of:—

- (i) Cases treated or under treatment during the year by members of the Authority's own staff;
- (ii) cases treated or under treatment during the year in the Authority's school clinics under National Health Service arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board; and
- (iii) cases known to the Authority to have been treated or under treatment elsewhere during the year.

TABLE A—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	20
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,363
Total	2,383
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	1,044

TABLE B—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear	110
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	337
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	126
Received other forms of treatment	5
Total	578
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
*(a) in 1969	2
(b) in previous years	50

* A pupil recorded at (a) above is not recorded at (b) in respect of the supply of a hearing aid in a previous year.

TABLE C—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments	379

TABLE D—Diseases of the Skin
(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table C of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm:	
(a) Scalp	1
(b) Body	—
Scabies	82
Impetigo	49
Other skin diseases	31
	—
Total	163
	—

TABLE E—Child Guidance Treatment

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	175

TABLE F—Speech Therapy

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	140

TABLE G—Other Treatment Given

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	287
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	3
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	654
(d) Chiropody treatment	293
(e) Orthoptic treatment	338
	—
Total	1,575
	—

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

1. Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	2,320	1,874	472	4,666
Subsequent visits	1,336	3,471	1,041	5,848
Total visits	3,656	5,345	1,513	10,514
Additional courses of treat- ment commenced	94	98	33	225
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	997	3,097	1,195	5,289
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	457	84	—	541
Permanent teeth filled	794	2,676	1,065	4,535
Deciduous teeth filled	424	39	—	463
Permanent teeth extracted ...	542	1,467	369	2,378
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	4,091	1,170	—	5,262
General anaesthetics	1,657	634	62	2,353
Emergencies	878	868	180	1,926
Number of pupils x-rayed ...	466			
Prophylaxis	608			
Teeth otherwise conserved ...	3			
Number of teeth root filled ...	32			
Inlays	2			
Crowns	21			
Courses of treatment com- pleted	3,558			

2. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	378
New cases commenced during year	79
Cases completed during year	13
Cases discontinued during year	3
No. of removable appliances fitted	101
No. of fixed appliances fitted	5
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	5

3. Prosthetics

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	2	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	5	42	16	63
Number of dentures supplied	5	43	21	69

4. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers Nil

5. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school, Number of Pupils	5,008
(b) First inspection at clinic, Number of Pupils	3,863
Number of a + b found to require treatment	6,384
Number of a + b offered treatment	5,846
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	1,124
Number of (c) found to require treatment	784

6. Sessions

Devoted to treatment	1,253
Devoted to inspection	124
Devoted to Dental Health Education	—

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

New assessments and placements

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1969		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt. Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Df. (10)	Total (11)
A. How many handicapped children were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?	boys	-	3	-	1	6	13	3	15	-	-	41
	girls	-	-	-	1	3	7	1	13	-	-	25
	(i) of those included at A above	-	2	-	1	4	5	-	5	-	-	17
	(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1969	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	6	-	1	15
B. How many children were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	boys	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	4
	girls	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	4
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed—B (i) and (ii)	-	3	-	1	5	8	3	11	-	1	32
		-	-	-	1	3	5	-	4	-	-	14
As at 22nd January, 1970												
A. Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools	(a) day places	-	1	-	-	2	8	-	15	-	-	26
	boys	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	14	-	-	17
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2

		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt. Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Df. (10)	Total (11)
B. As at 22nd January, 1970												
How many pupils from the Authority's area were on the registers of:—												
(i) Maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school) regardless by what authority they are maintained.	day	-	1	-	14	19	37	-	63	1	1	136
	boarding	-	3	-	7	18	32	-	42	-	-	102
		-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	8
		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
(ii) Non-maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school) wherever situated.	day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	boarding	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
		3	-	2	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	12
(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority.	day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and boarded in homes.												
	boys	1	2	1	14	23	45	11	78	5	2	182
	girls	3	3	2	9	23	35	5	60	1	-	141

The above totals include one girl receiving education at home (Col. 8) and one boy receiving education in hospital (Col. 9)

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